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SECRETARY ROBESON.

THE LATEST WASHINGTON SCANDAL.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS LOANED A LONDON BANKING FIRM BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—A TRANSACTION IN WHICH THE SECRETARY IS NOT ALONE TO BLAME—HIS ANSWER TO THE CHARGES—HIS IMPEACHMENT PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The facts elicited by the committee investigating the real estate pool, and admitted by the Secretary of the Navy, in their important relations show that in 1873, when Mr. Robeson, through private information, knew that the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., fiscal agents of the United States, were deeply involved and in danger of bankruptcy, $1,000,000 of the Navy Department funds were deposited with that company in the hope of assisting them through the panic without failure. This is the point of all the developments, and around it revolve all the questions that the transaction raises. It seems from the dispatches and from Mr. Robeson's letter that there was a consultation between the officers of the Government, including the President, and that the subject was carefully considered and the action deliberately taken. Thus Mr. Robeson is not alone to bear the responsibility, and if the offense is an impeachable one the President of the United States is equally subject to trial with the Secretary of the Navy. The case cannot now be judged till further evidence has been disclosed. The dispatches in possession of the committee are many of them in cipher and not relating to this case, and it will be a week or two before any fuller information will be attainable in any intelligible form. The principal fact that money was deposited with Cooke, McCulloch & Co., just previous to failure, has been for a long time known. It was discussed in the Fall of 1873 by the press, but the new point now discovered is that the transfer of funds was made when the Secretary knew of the condition of the firm, and that it was made with a purpose.

The affair has been much discussed this afternoon among leading members of Congress, and various views are held concerning the nature of the case. A few leading lawyers are confident the case is strong enough for impeachment, because there was no law, as they claim, authorizing such a proceeding. The general expression is that the transaction was in violation of law. There is another point stated in behalf of the Secretary's action, a strong point in the statement is correct in fact, and it comes from an excellent authority. It is that the advance of these various sums had the legal effect of creating a lien upon the property now held as security, which is acknowledged by the courts, and makes the Government a preferred creditor. And thus the Government was secured absolutely from loss, whereas, otherwise, all the funds deposited with the company would have been treated as deposited by a private individual. If it should turn out that the course of the Secretary saved the Government from loss, that would be, of course, a strong support for the action that was taken. With the light now obtainable the whole affair is regarded as worthy of the severest censure. It will be pursued with the purpose of establishing a case of impeachment not only against Secretary Robeson, but against other officers. By common consent, however, the case is now regarded as an open one, to be further investigated to learn the truth, now but half disclosed. A leading Democrat in the House, from New-York, expresses a doubt whether the case as made out ex parte can be at all sustained. He says he knows the securities are good and the Government will not lose a dollar. A prominent Republican thinks the case infamous, and deserving the severest treatment. Thus the opinions vary.

The underlying fact upon which judgment must finally rest, so far as the moral aspect of the case is concerned, is the motive of the officers making the transfer. All other facts are more easy to establish than this one, and it is very likely that it will remain a matter of dispute between the partisans and opponents of Secretary Robeson, or of the administration. The supposition that the transaction was a part of a large fraudulent operation, and that it was made to cover up frauds in which high officers of the Government had been engaged, or to silence the tongues of people, who were ready to tell if they could not be satisfied, will be stoutly presented on one side. And it can only be denied by the fullest investigation, showing whether there really was the depth of corruption which the charge in its worst aspect involves. There were certainly many transactions concerning the selection of Cooke, McCulloch & Co., as fiscal agents of the United States, which have never been satisfactorily explained. A very frivolous pretext was stated for taking the agency away from Baring Brothers, where the Government had kept its deposits for a great many years, and this change from Barings was resisted by some of the best officers of the Government. It will doubtless now be brought out in the course of the investigation that the First National Bank in this city, as a redemption agent for the exchange of the mutilated scrip, secured a very large advance illegally from the Treasury Department just before the bank closed its doors. It has always been claimed that this advance was obtained by adroit management of the officers of the bank, and that Secretary Richardson was deceived in the condition of the bank. This matter is so intimately connected with the other that it must be investigated.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Secretary of the Navy says that the statement that he transmitted any money to the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in September, 1873, is not true; that the money was transmitted to the Paymaster General of the Navy, then in London, to protect (in the event of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. stopping the payment of Navy drafts) the credit of the Navy; that the money was deposited in the Bank of England and with G. S. Morgan, and that no advances were made to Jay Cooke, McCullock & Co. until the latter part of October, after the house had shown its intention and ability to continue its regular payments of the Navy drafts, and after ample security had been given to protect the Government. He also says that the investigating committee can have all the telegrams and translations of such as may be in cipher on asking the department for them.

The following is the reply of the Secretary to the interrogatories propounded to him by the committee on the real estate pool and Jay Cooke indebtedness.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1876.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 10th inst., and in further and more particular response to the interrogatories of yours of the 28th ult., I beg to say that the claims against the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in your said letter mentioned were assigned to me by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. as collateral security to secure the Government from loss on what is called the "foreign account" of the Navy, which has been kept in London since 1815, and which was at the time of such assignment kept with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., under the following circumstances: Previous to May, 1871, the said foreign account of the navy was kept with the house of Baring Brothers & Co., who were before that time the bankers or fiscal agents of said account under an appointment as "temporary special agents to accept and pay drafts drawn abroad upon them by the Navy Department, or on account of the department by its officers or other persons properly authorized for that purpose." In the said month of May, 1871, the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were appointed as such temporary special agents, as aforesaid, for the reasons and purposes, and on the terms and conditions, set forth in the letter of the department, dated May 10, 1871, to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and the letter of appointment and agreement to and with the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., dated May 1, 1871, a copy of which said letters, and a copy of the reply to and acceptance of said appointment by Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., dated May 4, 1871, are herewith inclosed marked respectively "A," "B," and "C," (the said appointment and agreement being the same in all respects as had been previously made and existed with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., the previous "temporary special agents" of the department, except that Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., were required to give bonds, with approved security, in the sum of $100,000, which they did instead of $30,000 which was the sum previously required of and given by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Under and in pursuance of said appointment and agreement deposits were made in the usual course, and from time to time, in maintenance of said "foreign account" of the Navy, kept as before said, since 1815, in London as the money-centre of the world, for the purpose of meeting and paying the drafts of Navy Paymasters in all parts of the world, for the maintenance of our fleets abroad, for the reason that the expenses of our ships on foreign stations can be much more safely, conveniently, and economically met by drafts drawn upon bankers established at the money centre, with correspondents in every commercial city of the world, than by carrying the coin of different nations in large and uncertain amounts on our ships, or by any other means at the command of the department. The amounts and dates of the various deposits made in maintenance of the account from the 1st day of March, 1869, to the 2d day of July, 1873, including all those made with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., as well as those made with Jay Cooke, McCulloch &, Co., are shown in the statement herewith inclosed, marked "D." After the failure of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the correspondents of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in this country; although said last mentioned firm continued to pay as our agents the Navy drafts drawn upon them in regular course, the department was not willing, in the disturbed condition of financial matters, to continue the said account without additional security, which was accordingly demanded and given before the department would agree to continue the same. The additional security then received to protect the said account consisted of about eight thousand and forty-five tons of railroad iron stored in the bonded warehouses of the Government, and its bonds of various railroad companies, amounting on their face to about six hundred thousand dollars, held as collateral security for said account, (the Government to receive the proceeds of any payment or sales.) The regular time for a new remittance to the said foreign account in the usual course came about the 1st of October, 1873, and the department was then applied to by the representatives of said firm to make such new remittance, but declined to do so at that time, though our Navy drafts were still paid in the due course by said firm as our agents as aforesaid. About the middle of said month of October, 1870, however, it became necessary either to make new remittances to said account or to allow the agents to stop the payment of our drafts. Consultation was held with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President upon the subject, and in consideration not only of the fact that any difficulty in the payment of our Navy drafts which had been drawn and now being drawn by our Paymasters abroad upon said firm as our regular agents, and which were out in all parts of the world, would greatly inconvenience and increase the expense of our naval service abroad, but also of the fact that any discredit of the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. which would revert from the stopping and withdrawal of the naval account at that time might have an injurious effect upon the operations of our Government, which was then carrying on large and important financial transactions with an association of bankers, of which association the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were members. In placing the new Government loan it was determined to be wise public policy to continue said account, provided the Navy Department could receive additional security to insure the Government against probable loss. In pursuance of such determination the department asked further security to secure the said account and all remittances made thereto, and received a further transfer of railroad iron stored in the Government warehouse to the amount of more than ten thousand tons of new rails, and 4,800 tons of old rails, making the whole amount of railroad iron held by the department as collateral for said account more than twenty-three thousand tons, and also notes and commercial credits to the amount of about two hundred thousand dollars, all of which has since been paid, and an assignment of the private estate of Hugh McCulloch in this country, valued at $150,000, and also an assignment of the claims of the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., mentioned in your first interrogatory, together with a claim not mentioned therein, but amounting to the sum of $146,270 15. In consideration of the facts already stated and the receipt of the securities mentioned, and in consideration of the fact that the Government under the laws of the United States had a right of priority of payment against the private estates of all the partners of the said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. for the full amount of their indebtedness at the time, which said priority has since been affirmed by the judgment and decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, and binds property valued at more than three times the amount of the indebtedness. Further deposits were made in the continuation of said foreign navy account during the said month of October, and the following month of November, amounting to £219,199 11s. 11., or $1,066,734 83. Said deposits were made through John O. Bradford, Paymaster General of the Navy, who was then in London, and supplied with money for the purpose of protecting the Government.

The said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continued to pay the Navy drafts in regular course, but were finally obliged, under the operation of the English law, to go into liquidation when their partners in this country were formally adjudicated bankrupts, and the final settlement of their accounts with this department has since been delayed by the complication of their affairs with the affairs of the bankrupts, which, besides injuring their credit and locking up their capital and assets, has rendered it necessary to intrust all the questions in which the bankrupts were interested to the consideration and adjudication of the United States courts. Since the said bankruptcy no further remittances have been made to them nor any other funds intrusted to their custody, but the drafts drawn upon them have been accepted by them as they came and were presented, and have been paid and taken up at maturity by Paymaster General Bradford out of moneys furnished to him by the Navy Department for that purpose, in order that the said drafts might be paid in due course without interruption or discredit, but at the same time without advancing any additional money to said firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The indebtedness of said firm to the Government has since been gradually reduced by payments made by them, and by payment of the notes and credits and sales of some of the property held by the Government as collateral, until the amount now due is the sum of $699,154 15, as near as can be ascertained at this time, and without a final adjustment of the account in the Treasury. For the payment and return of this sum the Government now holds, in addition to the original bond of the firm above mentioned, the following securities: First—Decree in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania amounting, on the 1st day of March, with interest, to the sum of $789,208 53, which said decree has been affirmed by the judgment and decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is entitled to priority over all other claims of all other creditors of the bankrupt partners of the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Upon this there has been paid the sum of $328,201 28, leaving a balance of $461,007 25. Second—Claims against the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., proved by the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, amounts and descriptions as follows: First, claim amounting in currency to $45,252 73; second, a claim amounting in currency to $30,225; third, a claim amounting in currency to $1,452,531 11; fourth, a claim, amounting in currency to $125,220 40, and a claim known as the Syndicate claim, amounting in currency to $146,276 15, so that all these claims amount in currency to the sum of $1,799,505 45. It is claimed that this amount is subject to certain offsets which will, when ascertained, reduce the amount, but not below the sum of $1,200,000. The actual value is not accurately ascertained, but it is understood that adjudicated claims can be sold in the market at twenty-five per cent. Third—Four hundred and sixteen $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad Company; also, 145 $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad Company. Fourth—Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-one tons of English railway iron in Government warehouses at New-York, New-Orleans, Duluth, and Buffalo, estimated to be worth at least $200,000. Fifth—Private estate of Hubh McCulloch, in this country, valued at $150,000. The amount now owing on said foreign account is more than two hundred thousand dollars less than the amount for which the Government was in advance at the time of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., on remittances made in regular course, and it is believed that the securities now held by the Government are amply sufficient to secure the payment of the whole account, and that it will probably be paid off in full before the end of the present fiscal year. I have no notice of the insolvency of the said house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The said firm have gone into liquidation, as I have already said, on account of the formal bankruptcy of the members of the firm in this country, and the payment of their indebtedness to the United States has been delayed by the locking up of their assets as before mentioned, but I am led to believe that the assets of the said firm are more than sufficient to discharge their debts, since I think the whole amount of their indebtedness to the United States will be paid out of the securities specifically pledged for it, and since the partners of the said firm in London have, as I understand, organized a new house and are carrying on the banking business in that city, I have made no deposits of the public money of the United States with any banking-house in London, or banking firm of which Jay Cooke and Hugh McCulloch, or either of them, are members, or with which they are connected, except with the said house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., as the fiscal agents of the Navy as aforesaid, in the manner and to the amount aforesaid, and I have made none with them since the firm of Jay Cooke & Co, were declared bankrupts. I was not aware, at the time I began or continued the said account with the said Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., that the said firm had no capital or capital stock, but, on the contrary, I understood from their partners or agents in this country that they were a strong firm with a good working capital and ample resources in reserve, and after the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. I was informed directly from the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., through dispatches to their agents in this country, that their private ledger still showed a very large working capital, besides all their property and assets. I would further state, in response to your second interrogatory, that I have endeavored to collect the debts of said firm to the United States by collecting notes and commercial credits assigned to me, and by disposing of the property held as collateral whenever I was able to do so without risk and to the advantage of the Government; that I have successfully defended in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York the right of the United States to about forty-four hundred tuns of the railroad iron assigned to me as aforesaid, and stored in the Government warehouses in New-York, which right was questioned in said court, and that I have enforced the lien of the United States against the estates of the bankrupt debtors in this country by suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and have obtained a decree thereon against said bankrupts and their estates for $789,208 53, which said decree has since been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States and the right of priority of payment settled in favor of the Government. Believing that I have in this and my former letter of March 10 covered the ground of all your interrogatories, I remain, very respectfully,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of Navy.

Hon. J. M. GLOVER, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool and Jay Cooke's Indebtedness, House of Representatives.

MOLLIE MAGUIRE MURDERERS.

THE TRIAL OF EDWARD KELLY BEGUN—THE EVIDENCE TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—THE CASE OF KERRIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 29.—Unexpected progress in the trial of the alleged Mollie Maguire murderer, Edward Kelly, has been made to-day. This morning the motion for a change of venue, filed yesterday by the counsel for the defense, and the remonstrance of the Commonwealth thereto, were argued by Messrs. Kalbfus and Bartholomew for the prisoner, and Mr. Hughes for the Commonwealth. Kelly alleges in his petition that he has reason to apprehend that the intense excitement now prevailing in this county in consequence of the murder at Laneford will seriously affect his cause, and that a strong prejudice has been created against him by the publication of the evidence in the case of Doyle, so that it is impossible to have such a trial as is contemplated by the common law. The court overruled the motion as being unsupported by facts. Counsel for the accused then moved to quash the array of jurors on the ground of informality on the part of the Jury Commissioners. A rule was also refused in that respect, and the work of impaneling a jury was ordered and was speedily begun. Nineteen jurors were called, and from that number five were transferred to the box as unexceptionable to both sides of the case. If the same progress is made in the morning the examination of witnesses may be begun as early as to-morrow, and the whole case be got through with before the close of next week. The public interest in the case remains unabated, and the court-room is crowded. The most strenuous efforts will be made to save Kelly, as upon his fate may hang that of Doyle. He was pale and excited during the proceedings to-day. The fate of Kerrigan causes no particular sensation in the community. He is without counsel, it is said, the means subscribed to defend Doyle and Kelly having been withdrawn since he made his confession.

MARINE DISASTER.

BOSTON, March 29.—The bark Metis, of Boston, Capt. Kent, from Hong Kong, for Manila, was totally lost on the Manilla coast March 14. The vessel was in ballast. She was owned by T. Nickerson & Co., of Boston.

WASHINGTON.

RASCALITIES OF ARMY TRADERS.

SOME OF THEIR ACTIONS REVEALED BY GEN. CUSTER—HE BELIEVES BELKNAP TO BE A SILENT PARTNER OF THE TRADERS—WHICH OPINION SEEMS TO BE THAT OF OTHER ARMY OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Custer's testimony before Clymer's committee to-day reveals some of the bold rascalities of Indian and Army traders, and reflects severely upon the late Secretary of War. Gen. Custer had no hesitation in stating that it was the common belief among Army officers who had served on the North Missouri, that Belknap was a silent partner of the traders. He did not know such was the fact, but his observations forced him to believe it, and no one who witnessed the earnest manner with which he gave testimony, doubts the sincerity of his convictions. S. A. Dickey, brother of ex-Congressman Dickey, of Pennsylvania, was trader at Fort Lincoln. Dickey told him he paid nothing for keeping the tradership, because his brother was in Congress, and Chairman of the Military Committee. When Dickey went out of Congress his brother went out of the tradership, and was succeeded by Robert C. Sipe. It was charged in a letter, published by a partner of Dickey, that Belknap was a partner of Sipe; but Belknap pronounced the statement a lie. The Secretary always favored the traders. Custer related that Sipe once wrote to the Secretary urging that officers should bring no goods to the post except through him, [Sipe,] and shortly thereafter Custer received a circular from Belknap stating that no one had a right to sell goods at a post except the trader, adding that the circular meant what it said and was too plain to be misunderstood. He knew Sipe to go out and examine an officer's wagon, to see whether it contained any goods purchased outside the post. After the Fort Sill exposé, Sipe acknowledged to Custer that his profits were about $15,000 per annum; that he was required to pay $5,000 per year each to Gen. Hedrick, of Iowa, and Gen. Rice, of Washington.

"Is Sipe a man of good moral character?" asked Clymer, to which Custer responded: "I would rather not testify to the moral character of post traders now." It was said at Fort Lincoln that Sipe ran the Secretary, and upon one occasion Custer remarked to Belknap that Sipe was holding a whip over the officers because of his great influence with the Secretary. He made no reply, and his manner indicated that he had some understanding with Sipe. When asked if he had complained of the existing state of affairs, Custer replied in the negative, and remarked that he was as suspicious of the Secretary as of the traders. When Orvil Grant and Bonnafon were going up the Missouri to effect a transfer of some Indian posts, Custer furnished them with transportation. He did this because of his respect for the President, and not because Orvil was a trader. When Orvil came back he telegraphed to Secretary Delano to appoint Raymond trader, and Delano replied the appointment would be made. Raymond afterward said he was to pay Orvil $1,000 for the appointment. Gen. Custer related a case where the Government was defrauded out of 8,000 bushels of corn. He mentioned this and other cases in illustration of the system which prevails among traders to defraud the Government. A contractor who was supplying his post with corn, had a contract also with the Indian Department to supply corn to an Indian agency further up the Missouri. The same boat was used to supply both places. In this instance the 8,000 bushels of corn were delivered at Lincoln in sacks bearing the inspection marks of the Indian Inspector, and believing it to be evidence of attempted fraud he refused to accept it. He reported the facts, through the regular channels, to the War Department, and an order was returned, signed by the Secretary of War, to accept the corn. Custer explained that when corn was delivered at the agency and accepted by an inspector the sacks are marked "U. S. Ind. Dept." This lot of corn being so marked, he believed the Government had already paid for it, and that the contractor had induced the agent to sign vouchers for its receipt, when he brought the same corn to him. He believes the Government paid twice for that corn. The contractor explained to him that in filling the order for the agency a mistake of 8,000 bushels was made, and the sacks were branded before the error was discovered. Last fall, at Bismarck, eight sacks of flour similarly branded were sold from the boat to some citizens. He heard of it and directed an investigation, but Raymond learned of the investigation and started at midnight to head the boat off and inform them of it. Those eight sacks were shortly after reclaimed, the contractor alleging that a mistake had been made. Custer related that one Winter when navigation was closed, the store-house at Fort Berthold was burned under suspicious circumstances. Raymond was trader there, and had laid in a large supply of corn. The burning of the store-house gave him ready sale for his stock.

In illustration of the jealousy of the Indian Department toward the Army, Gen. Custer related that one Winter the supplies at Standing Rock became exhausted. The Indians were in great distress and were forced to eat their ponies. He was appealed to, and sent an officer to investigate, who found the supplies had been exhausted two months before they should have been. He believes they were short because somebody else got their supplies by some such mistake as marked the delivery to him of 8,000 bushels of corn belonging to the Indians. He sent a dispatch to Commissioner Smith offering to send relief if the Indian Department would return his supplies. Smith replied that the Indian Department would take care of the Indians. The result was the Indians continued devouring their ponies for two months. Gen. Custer had no doubt that Belknap was acquainted with the corrupt bargaining of post traders. It could not have been continued without his knowledge and connivance. Officers of the Army shared this belief. He was so thoroughly convinced of it himself that he would have no communication with the Secretary beyond what was demanded by the rules of the service. When Belknap visited his post last Summer, Sipe sent Custer three boxes of wine to entertain the Secretary, which Custer immediately returned. Custer did not go out to meet Belknap, and merely paid him that military courtesy which was required by the Army regulations. Belknap stopped only a few hours at Fort Lincoln. Custer said it was commonly reported that one of the purposes of Belknap's [illegible] to the frontier was to make some arrangement by which traders might run whisky across the border from Canada. Throughout his testimony Custer manifested great detestation for the scandalous practices which have recently grown up under Secretary Belknap, and in concluding his testimony expressed the conviction that upon the termination of this investigation no brass button would be tarnished. He stands by the honesty of the Army.

Gen. Hedrick concluded his testimony to-day before the House Committee on the Judiciary. It was confirmatory of the testimony of the witnesses before the Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department that he assisted in the procurement of several post traderships and received profits from them.

DEFRAUDING THE CUSTOMS.

A MATTER CONCERNING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND VARIOUS MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK—THE MAN LAWRENCE WILLING TO BECOME A WITNESS—THE CASES WHICH HE PROMISES TO MAKE OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The fact has become known that some facts of considerable importance touching the New-York Custom-house, and charges concerning various officers and merchants of New-York, with conspiracy to defraud the Customs revenues, have been under consideration in the proper department. The man Lawrence, who was brought back from Europe under the extradition treaties, is willing to become a witness. He does not want to be sent to prison, nor to reside abroad, but prefers to live in New-York, or at least in the United States. There is only one method for him to secure this privilege, and that is by consenting to become a witness against other parties to the conspiracy, in the hope of immunity from prosecution against himself. The proposition made by Lawrence, through his attorney, Gen. Butler, is that he shall be placed upon the stand by the Government, and used as a witness in several cases which he promises to establish, and that, the court shall say, after the affair is closed whether he has earned immunity from punishment. He does not ask in advance that he receive a promise of immunity. He will desire to be released on heavy bail. The Treasury Department has given the proposition a large amount of consideration, but has not definitely decided what course to pursue. It is probable that Lawrence's proposition will be accepted substantially as he makes it. The department will not give its consent that he shall escape all punishment for his crimes, which are either confessed or capable of proof, but will probably be willing to leave to the discretion of the court the punishment to be inflicted when the usefulness of Lawrence as a witness has been determined. The cases which it is promised he can make out on his own testimony, and by matters which he can produce, are against two ex-officers of the Custom-house and against two persons now in office. One of those now out of office is Williams, former Deputy Collector. There are four firms, and perhaps one or two others, against which his testimony will also make clear cases. One of these is in New-York, one in Chicago, one in San Francisco, and one in St. Louis. There are also charges against Deputy Collector Lydecker. These charges extend back to the old Guiterman cases. It is due to Mr. Lydecker to say that there was a special investigation of the charges at that time, and that he was exonerated from any blame. It is now claimed, however, that new testimony can be produced against him. On its face the case appears to have little strength. The proposition to make Lawrence a witness seems to have been under consideration for many months, and a final determination will soon be made, as indicated above.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT—THE SECRECY OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS—DETAIL OF ARMY ENGINEERS—NOMINATION OF A PAYMASTER FOR CONFIRMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The House Committee on the Judiciary expect to report the articles of impeachment against ex-Secretary Belknap to-morrow. The articles have been reduced to five, each article embracing several specifications.

All the amendments proposed to the bill providing for the issue of silver coins, upon which a vote was taken, were rejected to-day by the House. The indications are that the bill will pass substantially as reported. The only amendment now pending which is likely to be adopted is that proposed by Mr. Holman, providing that bullion shall be coined for all persons who may present it at the mints.

The Senate is much exercised over the publication by the newspapers of the proceedings in executive session, and to-day devoted some time in discussing ways and means of stopping the leaks. THE TIMES dispatches were read, and several Senators admitted that they were as correct as though the correspondent had been occupying his accustomed seat in the gallery during the secret sessions. One Senator proposed, if the leak cannot be stopped, that correspondents might as well be admitted to executive sessions. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the matter.

Mr. Banning, Chairman of the House Military Committee, having asked Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, for the detail of Gen. Weitzel as one of the Commissioners of the Southern Railroad, Mr. Taft referred the letter to Gen. Sherman, who yesterday returned the following answer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1876.

Hon. Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the letter of Hon. H. B. Banning about the detail of Gen. Weitzel as one of the Commissioners of the railroad building from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. I hope the detail will be made, as Gen. Weitzel is eminently qualified, and it is to the interests of the Army that the talent and industry of our engineer officers should be appreciated. Both the community and the service will be benefited. I hope Congress will modify the existing statute, which virtually prohibits the officers of the Army, both active and retired, from being employed on civil works; and this case of Gen. Weitzel illustrates the danger of an actual positive prohibition.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The nomination of Maynadier to be Paymaster in the Army will come up to-morrow in the Senate for confirmation. Maynadier was nominated last session, but to save him from an adverse report the nomination was not acted upon by the Military Committee. Maynadier was again nominated during the present session, and has obtained a favorable report from the committee. There will be a sharp contest over the nomination, but under the Executive influence he is likely to be confirmed. He was mustered out of the Army by what is known as the "Benzine Board," at the time of muster out holding the rank of Captain.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following are all the alterations thus far made on Col. Morrison's Tariff bill, by the Committee on Ways and Means: Certain manufactures of cotton have been raised half a cent higher, namely: To 3, 4, and 4½ cents a square yard, with an insertion as follows: On cotton exceeding 200 threads to the square inch counting the warp and filing, unbleached, 4 cents a square yard; if bleached, 4½ cents; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5 cents a square yard. On oranges, in cases not exceeding 41 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 15 inches deep, 55 cents a case; on boxes measuring not exceeding 30 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 13 inches deep, 18 cents a box; on all manufactures of marble not otherwise provided for, 3 per cent. ad valorem; putty, 1 cent a pound; varnish valued above $1 50 a gallon, 50 cents a gallon; cigars and cigarettes, including paper wrappers, $2 per pound. Tea and coffee and manufactures of iron have not yet been considered.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the retirement of $188,144 in legal-tenders, that being eighty per cent. of the new national bank circulation issued during the present month.

Gen. Sherman had a long interview with the Secretary of War to-day. No order has yet been issued for the restoration of the Army head-quarters, though it is expected it will soon issue from the Adjutant General's office.

The President has been sick for two days. He received no visitors to-day.

Representative Benjamin Wilson, of West Virginia, who seemed to be steadily recovering from his late attack of typhoid fever, has had a relapse and now lies in so critical a condition that his physician has no hope of his recovery.

GEN. HAZEN ON POST TRADERSHIPS.

LETTER TO MR. CLYMER—THE GENERAL STATES HIS COURSE IN REPORTING THE POST TRADING OUTRAGES—THE WEIGHT OF OFFICIAL DISPLEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following letter was received recently by the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15.

Hon. Hiester Clymer:

DEAR SIR: The papers of the 4th inst. brought me the result of the Belknap investigation. By referring to the proceedings of the House Military Committee of March, 1872, you will find precisely the same information given by me then as that upon which your investigation was founded. Mr. Smalley, the then clerk of that committee, published in the New-York *Tribune* the purport of my evidence, which only referred to the blackmailing of the post traders and not to the final disposition of the money, but he added to it the presumptive disposition, which is now proved to have been true. The Secretary of War took the newspaper paragraph to the President, as he has since said, remarking: "Mr. President, have you seen the article in the New-York *Tribune* of this morning referring to me?" To which the President replied, "I have, and do not believe a word of it." The Secretary then said, "If you do believe it I am no longer fit to hold a place in your Cabinet." This was the end of the matter both with the President and Congress, leaving it a question of veracity between the Secretary and myself. I have waited patiently four years, never doubting I shall be finally vindicated, though at times feeling very heavily the weight of displeasure of these high in power for daring to tell the truth respecting the great outrage upon the Army. My object from the first was not only to relieve the Army from this outrage, but to obtain the execution of a most excellent law passed in 1866, requiring the Commissary Department to furnish to enlisted men at cost the articles usually furnished them by sutlers. This most admirable arrangement, which is virtually carried out in all other armies, would be worth to the enlisted men $2,000,000 annually, and cost nothing but a little extra work to the Commissary Department. This department has opposed the law from the first. In setting this law aside vitality and value were given to the post traderships which could be done in no other way. The law itself has even been omitted from the Revised Statutes. To secure this most useful end was my only purpose. In the autumn of 1875 the Secretary visited my post, receiving my most cordial hospitality, which was fully accepted. I thought this a proper occasion for a renewal of our old and friendly relations, as we had served together in the war. I therefore wrote him a sincere letter looking to such a result, though I felt entitled to some reparation, having for four years experienced a full sense of the wrong inflicted upon me by the Secretary in his virtual denial to the President of my truthful report. The Secretary did not see fit to reply to my letter. I then concluded to let the matter rest, hoping only for the partial reparation that time gives all wrongs, when your letter in January, as Chairman of one of the committees of Congress, called for the information furnished you. For your compliance with my request not to bring my name forward in connection with the investigation, I tender you my thanks, and now release you from further obligations in that respect. Very respectfully, &c.

W. B. HAZEN.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. AMES.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE WITHDRAWS THE IMPEACHMENT, AND THE GOVERNOR AT ONCE SURRENDERS HIS OFFICE.

JACKSON, March 29.—In consequence of the following letter, which was read during the session of the House of Representatives to-day, the House adopted a resolution, by a vote of 78 yeas to 10 nays, instructing the managers of the Ames impeachment case to discontinue proceedings and withdraw the articles:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, JACKSON, March 29, 1876.

Messrs. Durant and Pryor:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your suggestion I beg to say that in consequence of the election of last November I found myself confronted with hostile legislation and embarrassed and baffled in my endeavors to carry out my plans for the welfare of my State and my party. I resolved, therefore, to resign my office as Governor of the State of Mississippi; but meanwhile articles of impeachment were instituted against me, and of course I could not and would not retire from my position under the imputation of any charge affecting my honor and integrity.

For the reason indicated, I still desire to escape burdens which are compensated by no public usefulness, and if the articles of impeachment presented against me were dismissed, I should feel at liberty to carry out my desire and purpose of resignation. I am very truly yours,

ADELBERT AMES.

At 3 o'clock the Impeachment Court assembled, and Mr. Featherton presented the resolution, and asked that the impeachment articles against Gov. Ames be dismissed, which was done.

Mr. Durant, of Gov. Ames' counsel, then read the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., March 29, 1876.

To the People of the State of Mississippi:

I hereby respectfully resign my office of Governor of the State of Mississippi.

ADELBERT AMES.

Col. J. M. Stone, President of the Senate pro tem. was installed as Governor at 5 o'clock P. M.

The resignation of the Governor was a complete surprise to all, except a few who had agreed on the plan last night. The Republicans generally are quite indignant.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

GEN. SCHENCK CROSS-EXAMINED.

SOME NEW POINTS DEVELOPED—THE EX-MINISTER'S BELIEF IN THE GOODNESS OF PARK—HE DOES NOT YET UNDERSTAND THAT HE WAS BEING USED BY THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. Schenck was cross-examined by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. The committee concluded their examination, and to-morrow the counsel for the various parties connected with the Emma Mine will ask Gen. Schenck a few questions, following which Lyon will be put upon the stand for cross-examination. It is promised that Lyon's cross-examination shall be a very interesting occasion. All of his testimony touching Gen. Schenck, and much of his testimony concerning other parties, was nothing but hearsay, as he never had any acquaintance at all with Schenck. Moreover, Lyon's testimony has been rather badly shaken in parts by the statements of Stewart and Schenck and various documents introduced into the case. To-morrow's examination will go far to demonstrate whether he is the kind of man that the Emma Mine people charge. Gen. Schenck's cross examination produced no conflict with his direct statement, though some new points, more or less important, were developed. The chief feature of the examination was the cross-questioning by Mr. Hewitt, who seems to be the only member of the committee who has endeavored to master the history of the affair. Mr. Hewitt's questions served to bring out with great clearness how dependent Gen. Schenck became upon the kindness and liberality of Park. Schenck hints that Park desired, out of sorrow for having brought him into the difficulty, to help him through it with as little loss as possible. Doubtless this is true, and it would seem as though equity required Park to pay back to Schenck every dodar the latter has lost. However, Park proposed to make payment by crediting Schenck with the proceeds of certain speculations to which Schenck contributed nothing, and of which he knew nothing. The time finally came when Schenck would no longer accept such obligations, and he made a settlement with Park which would fully secure the latter and let Schenck out as easily as possible. At the time of the settlement Gen. Schenck appears to have been seriously embarrassed in his affairs by losses in connection with the Emma stock, and had he been compelled to sacrifice his property, must have become almost a bankrupt. Gen. Schenck does not see to the present day that Park's great desire to let him into a good thing by having him become a shareholder and Director was caused by the purpose to use the General's position as an influence in disposing of the mine. This becoming a manager was the weak point in Schenck's position, and he is now no doubt abundantly convinced of that fact. It even came out to-day that the company of which the Minister of Portugal was Chairman proved a profitless business, and that aged diplomatist has since been "abused" like Gen. Schenck, for precisely the same offense.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Ex-Minister Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. He made a personal explanation as to certain publications in the newspapers concerning him, showing that he was not recalled as Minister to England at the request of the British Government, and he alluded to the writ served on him just previous to his leaving London to meet a pending suit, and the following note in the way of explanation:

NO. 19 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,
LONDON, W. C., March 6, 1876.

SIR: The writ issued by us was served upon you under the impression that you had resigned your post of Ambassador here. We beg to apologise for the mistake so made, and beg that you will consider the proceedings so commenced as abandoned.

Yours obediently, VALPY & CHAPLIN.

His Excellency, Gen. SCHENCK, Washington, United States America.

Mr. Monroe remarked to Mr. Schenck that it had been said that he had left England without taking leave of the Queen.

Mr. Schenck replied that he came home on leave of absence, but, not knowing his status, he did not know whether he would return to London. The usual note was sent to Lord Derby, stating that as he was leaving suddenly, he was not able to pay his personal respects, and that he had left the Legation in charge of Col. Hoffman. It was usual that the resignation of a Minister took effect on the appointment of his successor, and a successor had not yet been appointed. He supposed he was still Minister, but on leave of absence. He left London for Washington for the sole purpose of appearing before the committee. Mr. Hewitt then interrogated the witness, who said he had no inducement to subscribe to the Emma Mine stock except from what appeared in the exhibits and representations concerning the value of the mine. He was asked whether the giving him two per cent. on his £10,000 invested was not equivalent to twenty-four per cent. a year as a bonus. Gen. Schenck said he understood the company would divide that much. Park said the stock was a good thing and the stock would pay such a dividend. Gen. Schenck never communicated to the company or the directors the fact that he had such a contract with Park. He was asked to become a Director subsequent to the date of his contract with Park. When he said he paid dollar for dollar he meant that he had given his note to Park, which created a debt. The guarantee given him of two per cent. a month was before the organization. After the organization a declaration of the amount of dividends was made, namely, one and a half per cent., and Schenck modified his contract with Park accordingly.

The examination yesterday and to-day developed the fact that Mr. Schenck's note to Park was for £10,000 for his 500 shares of stock, on which Schenck paid first £500 cash, then £1,843, this being his interest on the sale of some Emma Mine stocks. Then a further credit of £2,500 in December, 1871. This £2,500 consisted of £500 cash, which had been given by Schenck to Park just before the latter left London. Schenck heard that a credit had subsequently been given him of £2,000 apart from this £500 cash, and he wrote to Park in May, 1873, to know what were the credits on the note, and ascertained by letter, which was produced, that the last credit on the note was £2,500. This, in the final settlement in May, 1875, was explained by Park as including, with the £500 cash paid by Schenck as Park was leaving London, £2,000 which had been erroneously received by Albert Grant as commissions on the 500 shares sold, not by Grant, but by Park to Schenck, and which Park insisted Schenck was entitled to receive. At the settlement, after the calculation of all interest, there was found due from Schenck to Park an amount equal in American currency to $33,700. Park insisted on allowing to Schenck a balance of over £6,000, as shown by the books of his book-keeper, Granger, to be due Schenck as interest to which he was entitled on the purchase and sale of stocks. Schenck says he utterly refused to receive any such credit, and insisted on paying or settling in some way as best he could out of his means the balance of the note. This was done by a payment of about $1,700 in cash and by turning over to Park certificates of paid-up stocks in the Vermilion Coal Company, of Illinois, the National Insurance Company, of Washington, and in another company or companies to the amount of $32,000, and a promissory note of M. Woodhull for $3,000 more, with the right to redeem the stock in four years.

Mr. Hewitt interrogated Mr. Schenck closely as to the above settlement. He calculated that Mr. Schenck, instead of being out of pocket was in pocket $8,300 by the transaction. Mr. Schenck said he wished he could view it in that light. Mr. Hewitt said he had proceeded very carefully in his questions, on the theory that Mr. Schenck made a *bona fide* contract with Park, but the point remained why Schenck, having turned over his property to Park, should continue to receive the dividends on it. Mr. Schenck explained that the right to receive the dividends, which were $2,100 on the insurance and coal stocks, was to continue for four years, within which time he had the right to redeem his stocks, paying both principal and interest.

Mr. Hewitt said the suggestion was still open that at the end of the four years the stocks might be returned to him by Park. Mr. Schenck replied that Mr. Hewitt might as well say the same thing as to the mortgagee of his house in Washington.

Mr. Hewitt remarked that he never knew a mortgagee to collect rents unless for his actual protection. Mr. Schenck understood that a man might draw interest on mortgaged stock as well as on a mortgaged house.

Mr. Monroe asked Mr. Schenck whether it did not occur to him that while Park was bestowing favors on him he was thus acting in order to secure his influence as Minister of the United States in the Emma Mine transactions. Mr. Schenck replied that it never occurred to him that Park was seeking his influence in that direction. He believed Park to be a liberal and generous man, but having been instrumental in bringing him into the Emma Mine speculation he was desirous of assisting him out of difficulty.

Mr. Monroe asked Mr. Schenck whether it ever occurred to him that Park, by his personal kindness, wished to have him serve as a manager or Director? Mr. Schenck did not so understand, but he had no doubt Park and others would have been glad to have him serve as a manager or Director. There was a time in 1873 when, not knowing what to think about the mine, he wrote to Park, whose letter in reply he gave in evidence yesterday. The letter went into an explanation of the condition of the mine.

Mr. Swann wished to know if Mr. Schenck now held to the doctrine as heretofore expressed to Secretary Fish, that while holding the position of a United States Minister, he had the right to go into the stock market and invest money without reference to his obligations to the Government. Mr. Schenck answered that so long as he did not offend against public propriety, he had a right to buy and sell any kind of property, whether as a Minister, a member of Congress, or occupying any other capacity.

Mr. Swann asked Mr. Schenck whether he considered he had a right to engage in speculative stocks. Mr. Schenck replied he thought he had a right to buy and sell such stocks. It would not, however, be commendable to go into the stock market, because this might be considered inconsistent with his position as Minister, but if he could buy and sell stock in good companies or other kinds of property, he should not be prevented from doing so because of his official position.

Mr. Swan said—"I understand you to say you have the right to invest in what you please as an American Minister irrespective of your obligations to the Government?" Mr. Schenck replied—"If it be an honest enterprise."

Mr. Swann—That is another question. Mr. Schenck repeated he had a right to invest in any honest enterprise while acting in an official capacity, and no one had a right to censure him for so doing.

Mr. Faulkner asked what was the reputation of the Portuguese Minister, whose Presidency of the Lisbon Tramway Company was taken by Schenck as a precedent for serving as a Director of the Emma Mine Company. Mr. Schenck briefly spoke of the public services of the Portuguese Minister, saying his character was excellent. In the course of the examination Mr. Schenck said he made a mistake in permitting his name to be used as a Director of the Emma Mine Company, and this gave him more concern than anything else connected with the matter. He might be obtuse, but he could not see he committed a moral wrong in becoming a Director. It was Schenck's impression, from all the information he could obtain, that if money were expended in sinking shafts and in exploration, the mine would be found enormously valuable. Mr. Schenck, during the examination, denying the statements of James E. Lyon, whom he had seen but once, submitted the following letter addressed to him, dated London, March 13, 1876, by Harry Brett:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: It appears by the report in the public press that one James E. Lyon, of Wisconsin, now transacting business at New-York, has been giving evidence against you. In 1874 one James Elias Lyon, then residing at the Langham Hotel, London, was adjudicated a bankrupt. He appears to have been in the enjoyment of plenty of ready cash, and to have dabbled freely in Stock Exchange transactions; and the claims already tendered against his estate amount to between £4,000 and £5,000 sterling. James Elias Lyon, the bankrupt, absconded from England, as I am informed, first to Paris, and subsequently to Brussels, and has since been lost sight of. He has filed no statement of his affairs, neither has he surrendered to his bankruptcy. He is also reported to have been connected with some American mining operations in London. His adjudication only took place after a very long delay, he having kept his creditors at arm's length as long as possible. As one of the committee of inspection, I am very desirous of ascertaining the present whereabouts of the bankrupt, and whether he is identical with the James E. Lyon, of Wisconsin, and I may be able to render you some assistance in return for any kind information which you may be in position to give me."

The Chairman said that as the proceedings had been rather dry, he would ask Mr. Schenck whether the drawing he handed to him was a true representation of that distinguished gentleman, Albert Grant. [Laughter. The drawing was a caricature.] Mr. Hewitt remarked that perhaps Mr. Schenck could not tell, as he had seen the original but once. Mr. Schenck said this representation of Grant was not half as bad as the pictures that had been made of him. He only recollected Grant as a small man. Mr. Hewitt said the committee, Gen. Schenck, and others here would soon see themselves in an illustrated view, as an artist of one of the illustrated papers had been sketching them. The committee adjourned till to-morrow morning.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ELECTIONS.

THE NEWLY-ELECTED SUPERVISORS—OTHER TOWN OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The new Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, according to the returns received yesterday, will consist of the following gentlemen:

Bedford.—Moses W. Fish, Republican;* 15 majority.
Cortlandt.—Coffin S. Brown, Democrat;* 317 majority.
East Chester.—William H. Pemberton, Democrat;* 199 majority.
Greenburg.—Abram O. Wilsea, Democrat;* no opposition.
Harrison.—Edward Willets, Democrat; no opposition.
Lewisboro.—John C. Holmes, Republican.*
Mamaroneck.—No choice.
Mount Pleasant.—Moses W. Taylor, Democrat; 89 majority.
New-Castle.—Francis M. Carpenter, Liberal;* no opposition.
New-Rochelle.—George B. Ackerman, Democrat;* 304 majority.
North Castle.—James Hopkins, Republican;* 42 majority.
North Salem.—Odle Close, Republican.*
Ossining.—Robert M. Lawrence, Democrat;* 112 majority.
Pelham.—James Hyatt, Democrat;* no oppisition.
Poundridge.—David Chichester, Republican;† gain.
Rye.—Samuel W. Johnson, Democrat;* 25 majority.
Scarsdale.—Francis Secor, Democrat;* no opposition.
Somers.—Thaddeus Crane, Republican;* no opposition.
West Chester.—William H. Bowne, Democrat;‡ 60 majority.
White Plains.—Elisha Horton, Republican; 124 majority.
Yonkers.—Jacob Read, Democrat*; no opposition.
Yorktown.—Jesse Ryder, Republican.
Recapitulation.—Twelve Democrats, 8 Republicans, and 1 Liberal. A new election in Mamaroneck will probably make the Republican majority 8.

* Members of the old board. † Reported. ‡ Tax-payers' candidate in opposition to Denton Pearson, the regular Democratic nominee.

In Mamaroneck there were three candidates in the field, for whom the vote stood as follows: William Gedney, Republican nominee, 135; Charles H. Birney, Independent Republican, 135; William M. Gambling, Democrat, 18.

The elections for town officers, other than Supervisors, as far as ascertained, resulted in the choice of the following:

East Chester.—For Town Clerk, George E. Archer, Republican, 52 majority; Justice of the Peace, James W. O'Connor, Democrat, 24 majority; Commissioner of Highways, Andrew George, Jr., Republican, 209 majority; Assessor, Christopher Miller, 120 majority; Town Auditors, William H. Underhill and Alfred H. Duncombe; Commissioners of Excise, J. Hartmann, Jr., George Fisher, and Andrew Barr. Total vote, 1,316.

New-Castle.—For Town Clerk, W. J. Ackerley; Justice of the Peace, John H. Matthews; Commissioner of Highways, Jackson Allen; Assessor, Joshua Maisland; Collector, David B. Tompkins.

New-Rochelle.—For Town Clerk, C. M. Roth; Justice of the Peace, William R. Humphrey; Assessor, George W. Hertone; Commissioner of Highways, Frank Stoutoff; Auditors, John Q. Underhill and Arthur Baber; Commissioners of Excise, Charles Quackenbush, B. Kershaw, and William H. Le Count.

West Chester.—For Town Clerk, James Maloney; Receiver of Taxes, M. McKittrick; Road Commissioner, Peter McGuire.

White Plains.—For Town Clerk, Jeremia Coffey, Republican; Justice of the Peace, E. B. Long, Republican; Collector, Edward Schirmer, Democrat; Commissioner of Highways, James Gibson, Republican; Commissioners of Excise, Michael Donahue, Jr., Elijah C. Sniffin, and William H. Huestis, Democrats.

DEATH OF DR. HENRY LETHEBY.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of Henry Letheby, M. B., the Medical Officer of Health of the City of London. Dr. Letheby was born in 1815, and became a Bachelor of Medicine in 1843. In addition to being the London Health Officer he was Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the Corporation of London, and a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He compiled "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of London;" papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post-mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the London *Lancet*; a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the London *Medical Times*, and he contributed to the transactions of learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SUIT AGAINST GOULD.

TESTIMONY OF ALBERT SPEYERS IN THE ACTION OF DE WITT C. TAYLOR.

The taking of testimony in the suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others was resumed before Judge Barrett and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Albert Speyers was examined further in regard to the "Black Friday" transactions. The witness said that on the occasions when he called at Heath's office, where Fisk, Gould, and the others were, Mr. Smith was always present, and Gould was there on most of the occasions: Gould said nothing; the witness purchased $26,000,000 in gold on the day in question on these orders; Fisk told witness on one of his visits, in presence of Gould and Smith, "We know what we are about. It will be all right; keep up your present status;" witness saw Gould after the Friday, and had a conversation with him; Gould denied being in the gold combination, saying that he always kept his accounts by himself; the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin was in existence on "Black Friday," but the witness had no orders from the firm; on the day before, however, he had been ordered by Mr. Smith to buy $2,000,000 of gold. Counsel for the defense then argued against the admission of evidence regarding Smith, Fisk, and others, inasmuch as it had not been shown that Gould was connected with them and was not responsible, therefore, for their declarations and acts. In times of excitement it was customary for these gentlemen to meet in each other's offices, and it was somewhat remarkable to hold Mr. Gould personally responsible for a large sum because he happened to be in the office, saying nothing, while Fisk gave Mr. Speyers his orders. No co-operation had been shown. Algernon S. Sullivan said that more than mere suspicion had been shown. The parties were together, not in their own office, but in Mr. Heath's office, and it would be shown that they had been thirty days carrying out the plan. It would also be shown that the object of the conspirators was to get possession of a large quantity of gold and loan it out, and by running up the price and calling for additional margins, make vast sums of money. Judge Barrett decided to admit circumstantial evidence showing concerted action between the defendants, and testimony was admitted under the ruling tending to show that Gould and Smith were engaged in giving large orders for gold at the time, and that Gould said Smith was the person to make settlements. The witness explained that when a gold loan is made and the price of gold rises, the lender can call for additional margins. The witness continuing said, the Gold Exchange Bank closed on the day in question and he was unable to take the $26,000,000 in gold which he had purchased, because Fisk and Gould gave him no margins. When asked about margins Fisk said, "Oh, that will be all right." Mr. Speyers said he had made the purchase of $200,000 gold from the plaintiff at Fisk's instructions.

This closed the direct evidence of the witness. Judge Barrett ruled out a supplemental answer setting up the release given to the witness since the case opened, and the witness was then cross-examined. He testified that he did not recollect whether he bought the $200,000 from the plaintiff while gold was at 160 or when the price had fallen. The witness had been using a private memorandum-book to refresh his memory, but Mr. Shearman took possession of the book, as if to look at it, and innocently went down with it to where the defendants' counsel were sitting. Mr. Speyers seemed to have some doubts about the propriety of this conduct, and, raising his voice, said excitedly, "Look here!" Some laughter was occasioned, and Mr. Shearman, turning hurriedly around, said, "What?" The witness responded, "The book." The book was handed the witness, who hastily clutched it and put it in his pocket. Continuing his testimony about the transaction in controversy the witness said he would not give the $320,000 in currency for the $200,000 in gold, but merely the difference in the prices, both parties sending clearance tickets to the Gold Exchange Bank.

Another interruption was here had, one of the the counsel for the defendants telling the plaintiff, who sat in front of the witness, that he had an expressive head, but should keep it still. After some unimportant testimony the further trial of the case was adjourned to-day.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION FOR PERMISSION TO LEASE THE ROAD TO THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET COMPANY.

An argument of nearly two hours' duration was had before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion made by the Directors for leave to lease the Bleecker Street Road to the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company for ninety-nine years. A very large array of counsel were present, representing the interests of various parties connected with the roads. A. Oakey Hall and Henry A. Root appeared for various stockholders of the Bleecker street road; John M. Scribner, Jr., for the Directors; Devlin & Miller for John M. Harlowe, the Trustee for the first mortgage bond-holders; Edward Patterson for George K. Sistare, who brought a foreclosure suit against the road; R. L. Fowler for the Receiver; Flanagan & Bright for Jacob Sharp and the other Directors of the Twenty-third Street Railroad Company, and Chatfield & Ransom for Mary Lester and Jacob A. Cole, the plaintiffs in the recent suit against the Bleecker street company. Mr. Root urged that no notice had been given to any stockholders other than those whose consent was obtained to the proposed lease of the road. He was not prepared to go on just then. He had been about to file a bill in equity for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of fraudulent stock held by various persons, when he was anticipated by the Lester and Cole suit.

Judge Donohue said that all the stockholders would be heard before any action would be taken in the matter. Mr. Scribner then argued as to the terms in which the petition for leave to lease the road had been couched. He then referred to the statute of 1839, which he said gave power to railroad companies to lease their franchises, &c. The act of 1873, as amended by the act of 1875, gave the Bleecker Street Company the power to lease its road to the Twenty-third Street Company. The policy of the matter was also argued by the counsel, who showed that the road had not paid stock and bond holders.

Mr. Miller said the first mortgage bondholders simply desired that the coupons should be paid. Mr. Patterson followed in a long and elaborate argument, in which he denied the right or power of a majority of the Directors and stock and bond holders to lease the road, and the right or power of the Twenty-third Street Company to take a lease. Under the common law a lease by a corporation of its franchises was not only null and void, but it terminated the existence of the leased corporation. No right to lease was given by the act of 1839, which merely gave the right to railroads to run over the tracks of other roads. The general railroad act of 1850 not only gave no such power of lease, but possibly by implication repealed whatever of such powers might be deemed to be conferred by the act of 1839. The act of 1873 was void as embracing more subjects than were expressed in its title, and this infirmity was increased by the act of 1875, which professed to amend the act of 1873, but which had seven subjects, one of them being the amendment of the title of the act of 1873, in order to make it constitutional, it having been previously unconstitutional and void. The two latter acts were unconstitutional not only because they embraced a multiplicity of subjects, but also because they would work toward taking away private property without due process of law, and would take private property for private use. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson argued that there was a want of power in the Twenty-third Street Company to take the lease, and there would be no security for the payment of the rent; and further that from the terms of the lease it was evident that the Twenty-third Street Company wished to have the lease in order to transfer it to other parties.

R. L. Fowler then made a few remarks on behalf of the Receiver, in which he said that Jacob Sharp, now controlling the Twenty-third Street Railroad, had, while managing the Bleecker Street Road, been so wanting in good faith and so unscrupulous that it was not safe to trust the property of the road again to his control.

Mr. Bright argued that the act of 1839 was constitutional, and that was the act under which the proposed lease was to be made. The Court of Appeals had decided that corporations had such power under this act, as in the case of Fisher against the New-York Central Railroad Company. The act of 1875 merely restricted the purview of the act of 1839 as far as the Bleecker Street Road was concerned in the interest of the stockholders.

Further argument will be had at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN FORGERS IN CUSTODY.

Upon the application of Hugo Fritsch, Austrian Consul at this place, Leopold Nettel and Sigismund Nettel were arrested yesterday charged with forgery committed at Frautenau, Bohemia. The offense alleged is of forging the name of Alois Haase, and also the names of others, to certain bills of exchange, and uttering the same in January, 1876. The accused were brought before United States Commissioner Osborn and committed for examination next Friday, upon the demand for their extradition to Austria for trial. Neither of the accused could speak, but through an interpreter gave their names as Ignatz Richter and Frederick Richter, father and son. The necessary papers in the case are said to be on the way to this City, the arrests having been made on cablegrams. These give the amount of the forgeries at 70,000 guilders, or $28,560, and state that a reward of 10,000 marks has been offered for their arrest.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

When Mr. Charles H. Covell, importer of fancy goods at No. 922 Broadway, went to his place of business on Sunday afternoon he found that his store had been entered by burglars and robbed of sixteen traveling clocks, valued at $750. Mr. Covell had not been in his store many minutes when he heard the front door opened with a false key and saw a man, who gives his name as Thomas Leroy, of No. 103 First avenue, enter, carrying with him a large basket. Mr. Covell promptly seized him and handed him over to the custody of an officer. When arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday, at the Washington Place Court, Leroy said he was drunk and looking for a water-closet. He was held for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

COURT NOTES.

Field and Deyo were substituted yesterday as attorneys for the defendant in the City and County suits against Tweed, in the place of Willard Bartlett.

Capt. Van Dusen and Detective Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid yesterday on a disorderly house, No. 167 Greene street, and arrested Della Beans, the proprietress, and all the inmates.

Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, rendered a decision sustaining the last will and testament of Matthew McBride, which has been heretofore contested. McBride left about thirty thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered the plaintiffs in the case of the Industrial Exhibition Company against Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., to proceed to trial at once before a Referee, or else the injunction against the defendants would be dissolved.

Coroners Kessler, Woltman, Croker, and Eickhoff entered judgments against the City yesterday, aggregating $14,988 98, and Deputy Coroners Leo, Cushman, and Marsh entered similar judgments amounting in all to $2,883 77. The judgments were for fees, &c., for the three concluding months of 1875.

In the suit of David Watts against Duncan, Sherman & Co., brought to recover over six thousand dollars deposited with the National Bank of the State of New-York, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order to show cause why William D. Shipman, the Assignee of the bankrupt firm, should not be made a defendant.

The case of John Landy, one of the striking Crispins, though on the calendar of the General Sessions yesterday, was not brought to trial, Recorder Hackett not deeming it best to take up a case the trial of which would be so long and in which the accused was out on bail, when there were so many cases of prisoners awaiting trial. The Crispins' cases will be tried early in April.

A respectable-looking young girl named Katherine Cuff, of No. 708 Ninth avenue, charged James McCaffery and Clark Kearney, two young men, aged about twenty, with having indecently assaulted her while walking along Ninth avenue about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night. They were arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where Kearney was held for trial at the Special Sessions, McCaffery being fined $10.

Frank Jackson, a negro, aged about twenty-one, was arrested a few days ago by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who took him to court yesterday. He was charged with having broken into the residence of Dr. Holladay, No. 38 Frederick avenue, Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 23, and stealing therefrom jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $400. He was discovered in the Colored Home for Orphans, and on being taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday he was remanded to the care of Detective Gault, of the Baltimore Police.

The case of the People ex rel. George McLaughlin against the Board of Fire Commissioners was heard before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. McLaughlin was dismissed from his position as foreman of a hook and ladder truck, on a charge of having borrowed $45 from a salary broker and of not having paid back the amount within a month. He seeks reinstatement and back pay. D. J. Dean, who appeared for the Commissioners, argued that the latter had power to dismiss McLaughlin on giving him notice of the charge against him and allowing him to be heard. Chief Justice Davis observed that he could not understand how borrowing money constituted an offense. They would, however, examine the point raised. The counsel for McLaughlin was told not to answer the argument of Mr. Dean.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 29.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 89.—Seth W. Hale, appellant, vs. The Omaha National Bank, respondent. Argued by Edward T. Bartlett for appellant, and Wheeler H. Peckham for respondent. No. 28.—Soloman Simson, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Addra E. Simonson, impleaded, &c., appellant; Soloman Simson, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Lucina C. Satterlee, appellant. Argued by George W. Stevens and A. Prentice for appellants, and by S. F. Rawson for respondent. No. 34.—Edward F. DeLancey, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Oscar H. Stearns, et al., appellants. Argued by D. P. Barnard for appellants, and George C. Genet for respondent. No. 14.—Philena B. Fisher et al., Executors, &c., respondents, vs. Stanley A. Banta, impleaded, &c., appellant. Argued by E. H. Morse for appellant, and W. W. Rawley for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday, March 30: Nos. 10, 101, 103, 104, 43, 108, 109, 110.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD CREDITORS.

Samson Rosenblatt, of No. 413 West Fifty-seventh street, and his former partner, Moses Strasburger, of No. 352 West Thirty-third street, were arrested on Tuesday evening by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, charged with conspiring to defraud their creditors. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Rosenblatt was arrested in California by Detective O'Connor and brought to this City to answer a similar charge, for which he was held in $25,000 bail. Subsequently the Grand Jury indicted Strasburger and Rosenblatt for defrauding the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the American Clock Company, Robbins & Appleton, and H. D. Merritt & Co. of goods to the value of over one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of jewelry, clocks, and silverware, which, as alleged, they disposed of at St. Louis and other places at less than cost, and then went into bankruptcy. On this new indictment a warrant for their arrest was issued, and as already stated they were taken into custody by Messrs. O'Connor and Field. On being brought to the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the accused were held in $5,000 bail each to appear for trial. Asher Rosenblatt, of No. 413 West Fifty-seventh street became bondsman for his son, and John D. Jacobowsky, of No. 370 West Thirty-third street, gave bonds for the appearance of Strasburger.

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN A CONTRACT.

The case of Charles Devlin agianst the City and others was brought before Judge Van Brunt, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday, on an application by Corporation Counsel Whitney to have the case restored to the calendar and to have a jury trial. Devlin brought the suit because of the breach of his street-cleaning contract by the City in 1863. The City put in an allegation of fraud on his part, claiming that he had paid about forty thousand dollars to the Board of Aldermen in procuring the contract, and wished to have this question of fraud and bribery tried before a jury. Messrs. Martin and Cronin, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued that there had already been a reference on the first trial of the case and that the Court of Appeals had passed on it. Again, many of the Aldermen in office when the contract was given out are dead, and some are Judges of courts of record and above any such suspicions. The City had also virtually abandoned the defense of fraud on the former trial. Corporation Counsel Whitney, in response, urged that, from all the facts, it did not follow that the City had abandoned the charge of bribery, and it was to the interest of all good citizens that the matter should be tried in open daylight before a jury, and not before a Referee. Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

A YOUNG MISCHIEF-MAKER.

Mr. Charles H. Ludwig, printer of No. 39 Centre street, had in his employ a boy named Geoffrey Doyle, aged 13 years, of No. 61 James street, but discharged him on Saturday last. On Sunday young Doyle called at an adjacent store where the keys of Mr. Ludwig's establishment are left on Saturday night, and procuring them, entered the printing-office. He set the presses at work, destroyed some type, and finally printed off a number of cards purporting to represent "J. O'Mahany & Co., printers, No. 13 Vandewater street. J. Mahanay—G. Doyle." Having done so, he locked up the place and left the keys in the store. Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Doyle, but on the latter being arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs, Mr. Ludwig refused to make any complaint against him and he was discharged.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

While Detective Thompson, of the Central Office, was on duty at the Hippodrome Tuesday afternoon, he noticed a woman acting in a suspicious manner, and followed her to the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, where he saw her push against an old lady named Mrs. Rachel C. G. Patton, of No. 226 East Twentieth street, and then walk rapidly away. The detective arrested her and asked Mrs. Patton if she had lost anything. He had no sooner done so than the prisoner said: "I took your pocket-book; here it is," and returned the stolen property to Mrs. Patton. On being arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, the prisoner, who gave her name as Mary Ann Dowd, was held for trial at General Sessions.

A DISHONEST MILKMAN.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday James Riley, of No. 415 West Twenty-sixth street, a milkman, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, charged with robbery. The complainant was Mrs. Annie Tucker, of No. 105 West Twenty-first street, whom Riley served with milk. Mrs. Tucker said that on the morning of March 18, during her temporary absence from home, her gold watch and chain valued at $75, a silk skirt valued at $50, and a pet lap-dog were stolen by thieves. In conversation with Riley about the matter some days after she mentioned that she had offered a reward of $25 for the return of her pet dog. Riley said that he thought he could get the dog if she would give him the $25. Some days after Riley said he knew where the dog was. She gave him the money and told him to get the dog as soon as possible. Riley brought the dog back in half an hour, when Mrs. Tucker asked him why he did not get the remainder of the property stolen from her, when Riley said that he would try and get the rest of the things if she would give him another $25. Mrs. Tucker then had him arrested by Detective Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, for having committed the robbery. When he was asked yesterday what he had to say in his own behalf, he said the dog was given him by a man whom he met in the street and to whom he gave the $25. Justice Kilbreth regarded Riley's explanation as unsatisfactory.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Lowenstein vs. McEcksow.—Motion denied. (Memorandum.)

Motions Denied.—Segnard vs. Blake et al., No. 1; Brown vs. Blake et al., No. 2.

Donnett et al. vs. Caldwell.—Motion denied laches.

Granted.—Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Stewart; in the matter of the National Bank; Berkshire Woolen Company.

Orders Granted.—Taylor vs. Morgan; The Mayor vs. Tweed; in the matter of Pegram.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Florence.—I am of the opinion that the defendant, Florence, should have the opportunity of contesting his liability to a judgment against him for the deficiency. The terms should be the payment of the costs of the action and of this motion; the judgment in all other respects to stand and the case to be placed on the calendar for the first Friday of April. The allowances are not to be included in the costs.

The Industrial Exhibition Company vs. Bruno & Co.—Unless the plaintiff will consent to refer all the issues in this case and to proceed from day to day, the injunction must be dissolved. An order may be settled on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

McBride vs. McBride.—Judgment for plaintiff sustaining the last will and testament of Matthew McBride.

Middleton vs. Gardiner.—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Schuster vs. Schuster.—Order that Referee amend his report.

Flesschl vs. Seiler et al.—Motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiff, and that the injunction be continued during the pendency of action.

Long, Assignee, vs. Dickenson.—Order to remove cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Jessup et al. vs. Duff et al.—Order granting leave to serve second supplementary answer.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company and Three Others.—Order staying proceedings pending appeal.

Long, Assignee, vs. Conner, Sheriff.—Order to remove cause into the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

Coffin et al. vs. The Diamond Mills Paper Company.—Findings and judgment signed.

Ellenger vs. Stegmiller et al.—Order settled. Engrossed copy to be entered.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Price vs. Stoddard.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Blandeny vs. Ross.—Referred to D. T. Robertson, Esq.

Speisman vs. Bornheim.—Motion granted as per indorsement on papers.

Woodruff vs. Sutton.—Motion granted on terms.

Swain vs. Oertel.—Motion denied.

Oliver vs. Poiset.—Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Lawrence vs. Platt.—Motion will be granted, &c.

Gerner vs. Dufore.—Motion denied and taxation affirmed.

Murphy vs. Hausen.—Daniel T. Robertson appointed Referee.

Martin vs. King.—Complaint dismissed.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Fink vs. Willhelm; Crichton vs. Gibbons; Kehr vs. Corest.

Defaults Noted.—Kohn vs. Marks; Stewart vs. Kohn; Contin vs. Cunningham; Stereus vs. Brown.

Murphy vs. Hausen.—Daniel T. Robertson appointed Referee.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
93—Wood's Machine Co. vs. Gurnel.	301—Matter of Foster.
96—Webb vs. Howland.	302—Matter of Niblo.
121—Carrigan vs. Shaw.	303—Matter of Newton.
137—Matter of Pell.	306—Bloch vs. Daly.
162—Matter of Hoagland.	307—Robitscher vs. Daly.
163—Matter of Menzies.	325—Matter of McCahill.
164—Matter of Miller.	327—Spellman vs. Terry.
166—Matter of Burchell.	328—Jones vs. Green.
172—Peiper vs. Schoening.	[illegible]9—O'Brien vs. Green.
182—Pool vs. Saxton.	330—Whiteman vs. Green.
204—Merroin vs. Brest.	334—Bage vs. Astor Fire Ins. Co.
226—Boyd vs. Gillham.	338—Garrett vs. Clark.
232—Jennes vs. Green.	339—Smith vs. Squire.
233—Acker vs. Monyea.	340—Dorn vs. Withaus.
240—Fitzgibbons vs. the Mayor, &c.	345—Heyman vs. Abrahams.
262—Matter of Swartwout.	346—Littauer vs. Goldman.
277—Brown vs. Enamel Paint Co.	347—Smith vs. Squire.
296—Matter of Brooks.	348—Cobb vs. Parker.
297—Matter of Butler.	349—Bruce vs. Griscom.
298—Matter of Raymond.	356—Devlin vs. Shannon. (2 cases.)
299—Matter of Loew.	358—Grant vs. Jonas.
300—Matter of Byrnes.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
85½—Ree vs. The People.	179—Van Schaick et al. vs. Higgins.
170—Meyer vs. Levy et al.	157—Van Wagenen vs. Kemp, impl'd.
72—Seaver vs. The Mayor	181—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
171—McGlynn vs. Marshall.	182—Packer, survivor, &c. vs. Nevins et al.
174—Southwick vs. Mudgett.	184—Post et al. vs. Weil.
174½—Calvo vs. Davies.	186—Hermann et al. vs. Gilbert, impl'd.
175—Lange vs. Benedict.	187—Fowler vs. Wood.
75—The People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler	188—Harrington vs. Gomperts et al.
177—Dutchess Co. Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Hatchfield.	189—Hann vs. Voorhis.
178—Kiersted et al. vs. The Orange & Alexander R. R. Co.	190—Lunon et al. vs. Huot et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1227—Taylor vs. Gould. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2070—Knapp vs. Brown.	1026—Harvey vs. Caro.
444—Bunn vs. Culver.	1388—Harris vs. De Wolf.
1240—Graham versus The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued; held in Common Pleas Part II. Room. Adjourned until March 15.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Rice vs. Livermore et al.	111—Heyman et al. vs. The Am. Patent Sponge Co.
1365—Kinney, Ex'r., &c., vs. Long Island R. R. Co.	949—Flood vs. Murray.
	1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2539—Hartman vs. N. Y. San. & Che. C. Mfg. Co.	1131—Fisher, Trustee, &c., vs. Courtney et al.
1916—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.	2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.
633—Rothschild vs. Forty-second, Grand & Houston st. R. R. Co.	1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff.
	2537—Berringer versus Wengenroth.
1127—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Devlin.	1697—Nessacher vs. The Greenbank Alk. Co.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.	325½—Samuels vs. The Evening Mail Ass'n.
1115—Hobson et al. vs. Sonneborn et al.	621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.	
673—Platt, Ass'e, vs. Van Name et al.	171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2633—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.	175½—Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on.—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on.—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 15—Hennessy vs. Lediard et al.; No. 35—Ross, Jr., vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Jeremiah Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.	John Powers, burglary.
Henry Bishop, felonious assault and battery.	Leonhard Stelzle, burglary.
Francis Kennedy, Patrick Whelan, felonious assault and battery.	James Smith, grand larceny.
Fanom Desira, felonious assault and battery.	Elizabeth Wallace, grand larceny.
James Kerwin, Matthew Kerwin, Frank Burke, felonious assault and battery.	Ernest Picot, grand larceny.
Michael Sullivan, James Meehan, burglary.	Alexander Miller, petit larceny.
Edward Hart, burglary.	Emily Taylor, petit larceny.
Edward Carroll, Michael Kerrigan, James McQuade, burglary.	John Leonard, petit larceny.
	William H. Morris, petit larceny.
	Thomas Kennedy, concealed weapons.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 29.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented against change in the tariff, against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law, and for other objects.

THE POSTAL CARD DEFICIENCY.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to appropriate $62,300 to supply a deficiency for the manufacture of postal cards. Passed.

INDIAN FUNDS.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit in the United States Treasury all sums now held by him, or which he may hereafter receive, as Trustee of various Indian tribes on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian trust fund. The bill also provides that the United States shall pay five per cent. per annum interest on all sums so deposited. Passed. He also reported back favorably the House bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds. Placed on the calendar.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the acts establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Placed on the calendar.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BONDS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called up the bill relating to the execution of Custom-house bonds, and after a slight amendment it was passed.

THE CONSULAR BILL.

The morning hour having expired the CHAIR laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, asked that the five-minute rule be enforced during the debate on the bill, and the suggestion was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, opposed the general principles of the bill as being opposed to the interests of economy. He thought in a time like this, when the industries of the country were so paralyzed, it was a time for economy, and he was not in favor of such an expensive diplomatic service. He believed it could be reduced, and the House had carefully considered the subject, and had cut down the appropriations, and he was opposed to restoring them as the committee proposed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, all of which were agreed to. The various amendments were explained as restoring the services to existing laws only; creating no consulates, and increasing no salaries, only restoring what the House had stricken out. The bill was then passed on a yea and nay vote—yeas 35, nays 17.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged frauds in the recent election in Mississippi was taken up and made the unfinished business, and on motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the Senate at 2:50 o'clock went into executive session, and at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPRAISEMENT OF CENTENNIAL GOODS.

Mr. RANDALL reported the bill to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Mr. Randall explained the bill, and said it had the unanimous consent of the Committee on Appropriations. In the course of his remarks, he said that the Secretary of the Treasury in December last actually reduced the salaries of Custom-house officials in most of the large cities from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and thereby reduced the expenses of the Government about one million five hundred thousand dollars. Passed.

PAY OF COMMITTEE WITNESSES.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before committees of the House at $3 per day, and allowing five cents per mile mileage. Adopted.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The House then, as the regular order of business, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Banning, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, regulating the pay and allowances of officers of the Army. The bill proposes the following rates of pay:

The General, $10,000; the Lieutenant General, $8,000; Major General, $6,000; Brigadier General, $5,000; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain, (mounted,) $2,000; Adjutant, $1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,600; First Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (mounted,) $1,500; Second Lieutenant, (not mounted,) $1,400. For the first four years' service. Second Lieutenants (mounted) are to receive $1,300, and Second Lieutenants (not mounted) $1,200. Chaplain, $1,200; Ordnance Storekeeper at Springfield Armory, $2,000; all other storekeepers, $2,000. Forage in kind is to be furnished to officers only for horses kept and used in the performance of official duties as follows: To the General for three horses; Lieutenant General, three horses; Major General, two horses; Brigadier General, two horses; Colonel, two horses; Lieutenant Colonel, two horses; Major, two horses; Captains and Lieutenants, (mounted,) one horse—when on duty in the field, two horses; Adjutant, one horse; Regimental Quartermaster, one horse. No officer assigned to duty on the staff of, or who is Aid to the General or Lieutenant General, is to receive any pay except that of the next grade above his actual rank. No officer on the staff of the General is to have more than than the pay of a Colonel of Cavalry, and no one on the staff of the Lieutenant General is to have more than the pay of a Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry. At all posts and stations where there are no public quarters, officers are to be allowed not more than $12 per room per month, except at San Francisco, where they may be allowed $15; provided that the allowance of rented quarters and fuel shall not increase the pay and allowance of any officer beyond $5,000. Chaplains are to be hereafter appointed for only four years. The bill is to take effect on the 1st of July next.

Mr. BANNING proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill, which, he said, would effect an annual saving of over half a million dollars. The reductions, he said, were made in accordance with the advice of Gen. Sheridan, who said to the committee: "Cut off at the head, and not at the foot." The bill was a cutting down of the pay of General officers. It pledged the General $10,000 a year; the Lieutenant General, $8,000; Major Generals, $6,000; Brigadier Generals, $5,000; and in these grades alone made an annual reduction of $60,000. The only other reduction of officers' pay was a reduction of that of Second Lieutenants for the first four years of their service, and that reduction was regarded as proper by old Army officers.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, an extract from the testimony of Maj. Gen. Hancock before the Committee, adverse to the proposed reductions.

Without any further debate the bill was passed; yeas 141, nays 61.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to amend the bill so that it would read, "A bill to punish the Army of the United States for the gallant services rendered by it in preserving the Union."

Mr. BANNING—I move to refer that motion to the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. Kasson] for the gallant services rendered by him during the war.

Mr. KASSON—I will be glad to take it with me, and I am ready to report on it immediately.

Mr. BANNING—You are more ready to report now than you were to report for carrying a knapsack during the war; you could not be found then.

The motion to amend the title was rejected; yeas, 62, nays 151.

ARMY REDUCTION.

Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to promote the efficiency of the Army of the United States, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for next Wednesday two weeks.

THE SILVER CURRENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill appropriating $163,000 for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Treasury. The first amendment was that offered by Mr. PAGE, of California, requiring the continued issue of silver coin to the amount of not less than one million of dollars a month until the entire issue of fractional currency be redeemed. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. The next amendment was one offered by Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, allowing the mint to coin silver bullion for private parties. An amendment was offered by Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, repealing sections 1 and 2 of the Resumption act, and directing the sale of the silver bullion now accumulated in the Treasury, but allowing the issue of the silver coin now on hand. Rejected.

The next was an amendment of Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, to strike out the second section, providing for the issue of silver coin, and to substitute for it an appropriation of $200,000 for printing fractional currency. After speeches by Messrs. PHILLIPS for, and TOWNSEND, of New-York, against, the amendment was rejected.

The next amendment was offered by Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, making silver coin exchangeable for United States notes in sums not less than $3, and receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and for all dues to the United States, except Customs, in sums of not over $5, and making them redeemable at the Treasury under such regulations and in such sums as may be prescribed, provided that the total issue of silver coin shall not exceed $50,000,000. After speeches by Messrs. TOWNSEND for, and KELLEY of Pennsylvania, against, the amendment, it was rejected.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, to strike out the section for silver coin. Rejected. The House then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed the session at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair as Speaker.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. COX, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, the question being on the several amendments to the item of the salary of Senators. The first vote was on the amendment of Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, reducing the salary of Senators to $3,600. Rejected. The next vote was on the amendment of Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, to increase the salary to $5,000. Rejected—yeas 55, nays 106. The item was then passed, as reported in the bill, at $4,500. Various propositions were made in regard to mileage, Mr. Foster, of Ohio, moving to abolish it altogether. In the course of the discussion on the mileage question, in which many members participated, Mr. Page, of California, called attention to the provision on the statute book which has been allowed to become a dead letter, requiring members to refund to the Sergeant at Arms their pay for every day of their absence from the regular sessions of the House; and Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, cited the case of a New-York member, Mr. Richard Schell, elected to fill a vacancy, who, for less than three months' service, had received nearly $4,000. He moved an amendment providing that the pay of any member so elected to fill a vacancy shall only begin from the date of his election. That amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, made a humorous and sarcastic speech, showing the ridiculous side of what he called this picayunish policy of economy. He referred to the fact that one of the greatest political lights of his State [meaning Senator Carpenter] had been wrecked on the rock of Congressional salary. A Washington correspondent had written to one of the papers in his State that his niece had worn too many ribbons at Secretary Fish's reception. [Laughter.] He had telegraphed to his little daughter to come here from New-York, but yet he was anxiously waiting action on this bill, to see if he should not countermand the order, on account of the expense. He had practiced all kinds of economy, and yet he was not getting rich. Active and enterprising committee-men, charitable ladies, benevolent institutions, creditors, beggars, and bores, took up the whole of his income, and he was left like Sisyphus at the foot and face of the hill. [Laughter.]

Finally the discussion was closed and the amendments to the mileage item were rejected, including Mr. Foster's, on which the vote was 73 to 110.

The next paragraph was one appropriating $100,000 for the various officers, clerks, messengers, &c., of the Senate. Without disposing of the paragraph the committee rose, and the House at 10 o'clock adjourned.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

MEMORIAL OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS AGAINST ITS REPEAL.

The following memorial to Congress, protesting against the repeal of the Bankrupt law, was forwarded to Washington yesterday:

The Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, merchants and traders in the City of New-York, respectfully remonstrate with your honorable bodies against the repeal of the Bankruptcy act. They believe that a law uniform in its operation throughout the United States, and which secures to the creditors an equal division of the assets of insolvent debtors, and to honest insolvents a full discharge upon equitable terms, is absolutely necessary to national prosperity and public morality. While deploring as a national calamity a repeal of the law, which will throw the country back upon the chaotic system of State legislation which existed before its passage, your memorialists earnestly request that the present law may be amended and rendered more just to creditors and less expensive in its operation. And your memorialists further pray that sufficient delay may be had in this important matter, which interests in some degree every citizen, for a submission to your honorable bodies of such amendments as the experience of the last eight years has shown to be necessary.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

A. A. Low & Brother,
Raymond & Ellis,
W. F. Milton & Co.,
Fabbri & Chauncey,
C. H. Marshall & Co.,
Charles Brower,
George Ludlow,
Benjamin L. Bernard,
Ledwith Herning,
E. B. Kingsbury,
Peter Harkness,
Salter & Livermore,
Wetmore, Cryder & Co.,
A. H. Wheeler & Co.
Hicks & Bell,
W. Frost,
J. W. Alsop,
Watrous & Willis,
Tapscott Brothers & Co.,
Murray, Ferris & Co.,
W. D. Morgan,
Bucklin, Crane & Co.,
Gilchrest, White & Co.,
Hatton, Watson & Co.,
Howard M. Baker & Co.,
Frederick Sherwood,
Frothingham, Baylis & Co.,

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER ADOPTED—FURTHER NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

The House spent the largest part of to-day in tinkering the Jersey City charter, the Legislature having appointed in joint meeting the Commissioners to fill the vacancies. Speaker Carscallen's bill, passed and withdrawn last week, made its appearance in the Assembly again this morning. It came accompanied by several amendments, which materially altered its character. The amendments change the time for the holding of the charter election from April till November, when the State and national elections are held. They also provide that the members of the several boards shall hold over till December. In November successors for those whose terms shall by that time have expired are to be chosen in the Assembly districts by the people; those whose terms shall not have expired to hold over till the close of their respective terms. A strong fight was made against the adoption of the amendments, but they were carried by almost a strict party vote. Mr. Brautigam, Republican, from the Tenth District of Jersey City, subsequently offered an amendment providing that none of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature shall hold over after Dec. 1, and calling for the choice of all the incumbents of the several boards in the approaching Fall election. The amendment was warmly debated by Messrs. Lewis and Brown on one side and Messrs. Brautigam, Rabe, and Dodd on the other. Mr. Lewis made a motion that the further consideration of the bill be deferred till to-morrow, but it failed by a vote of 27 to 29, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 32 to 24. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and afterward called up under suspension of the rules and passed. Now it goes to the Senate for concurrence.

In the House, Mr. Jacobus offered a bill for the establishment of a large park, covering not less than 400 nor more than 600 acres, in the northern part of Hudson County. The bill authorizes the Board of Freeholders to proceed with the work, and to issue bonds to pay for it. In consequence of the scandal which has been afloat for several days concerning the relations to the State Normal School of Lewis M. Johnson, the Principal, a joint resolution passed both houses to-day calling for an investigation. Gov. Bedle to-day nominated to the Senate James Wilson and Philemon Dickinson as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and J. Augustus Fay as District Attorney of Union County. The nominations were referred.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

AN EXCITING DEBATE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT—A RESOLUTION TO PROCEED WITH THE WORK DEFEATED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

OTTAWA, March 29.—In the House last night Mr. De Cosmos moved his resolutions generally affirming the principle that the Dominion should proceed immediately and continuously with the Canada Pacific Railway. He dwelt at considerable length upon the claim of British Columbia to the fulfillment of the bargain made with her; urged that the offer of compensation was little better than an insult; threatened secession, and claimed that British Columbia contributed more per head to the revenue than any other province in the Dominion. Mr. Charlton considered the matter independently of any complications that had arisen out of the terms of the Union or subsequent negotiations. He held that to build a railroad through a wilderness, with only ten thousand people at the end of it, would have never been dreamed of if considered on its own merits. Mr. Reyneal had always held that the road could not be built without the people of Canada ruining themselves. Mr. Jones (Halifax) believed that the present Government, on coming into office, should have repudiated the obligation to build the Canada Pacific, and that the country would have sustained them in that resolution. Mr. Metcalf regarded the project of constructing the Canada Pacific Railway, without population, as an act of infatuation. Mr. Dymond regarded the construction of the Pacific Railway as a settled matter and a necessary result of confederation of the provinces. Mr. Trow believed the Government was bound to carry out the obligations of their predecessors whenever it was possible to do so, but the resources of the country would not justify the construction of the road at the present time. In his opinion settlement should, in some instances, precede railway construction. Sir John A. Macdonald agreed with the view of Mr. Dymond that this was not a party question. He severely deprecated the language employed by the member for Halifax, (Mr. Jones,) but also regarded the motion as premature. He believed the people of Canada would exact from the Government a fulfillment of a pledge involving the good faith of the country. He could not and would not vote for the resolution, the terms of which he severely criticised. The work must be regarded as a federal or national one. The proposition, however, was conceived in a most selfish spirit, and in its terms was purely sectional. It was absurd to ask the House to vote for it. The members were called in, and on a division the motion was lost; yeas, 6; nays, 154.

A SECOND CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Albert Johnson, aged twenty-six, of No. 27 Delancey street, a barber, now confined in the Tombs on a charge of burglary, was taken to Essex Market Police Court yesterday to answer a second charge of burglary. From the evidence taken in the case it appears that Mrs. Sophie Briem, of No. 1,275 Third avenue, locked up her apartments and went out to see the St. Patrick's day procession. On her return she found that her rooms had been broken into by burglars and robbed of a brown silk skirt and other property valued at $142. The skirt was found in the possession of Johnson's wife, who said her husband had given it to her. Johnson claimed to have received it from a man named Jack Russell. He was fully committed for trial and remanded back to the Tombs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	76½	200	New-Jersey Cen.	107½
5,000	St.P. C. & F...c.	88	1000	Lake Shore	60
7,000	do.	88	900	do.	60⅛
10	Del. & Hud.	120	600	do.	60¼
1000	Union Mining	1½	2300	do.	60⅛
40	N. Y. C. & Hud.	113½	5	do.	60⅛
34	do.	113	2900	do.	60¼
30	do.	113½	1000	do.	60⅜
100	West. Union..s3.	68	3400	do. ....s3.	60¼
100	do.	68⅛	500	do. ....c.	60⅜
700	do. ....b3.	68⅛	800	do. ....s3.	60⅛
600	do. ....s3.	68	1600	do.	60¼
100	do.	68	200	St. Paul	42
100	do. ....s3.	67⅞	200	do.	41⅞
100	do. ....s3.	67¾	200	do.	41¾
300	do. ....b3.	67⅞	200	do.	41⅝
200	Rock Island	110¾	100	do.	41½
500	Pacific Mail	20⅞	600	do.	41⅝
200	do.	21	200	do.	41½
1000	do.	21⅛	100	do.	41¼
100	do.	21¼	200	do.	41⅜
600	do.	21⅛	300	do.	41½
800	do.	21¼	200	do.	41⅝
800	do.	21⅜	100	St. Paul Pref...s3.	69
400	Mich. Central	61	100	do.	68¾
100	do. ....s3.	61¼	400	do.	68½
400	do.	61¼	800	do.	68
100	do.	61⅛	100	do.	67½
700	Erie Railway	19⅝	100	do.	67⅝
1000	do. ....s3.	19½	100	do.	67¾
2300	do.	19⅝	100	do.	67½
300	do. ....b3.	19⅝	100	do.	67⅝
600	do.	19⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	19⅞
1900	do.	19⅝	100	North-western	41⅝
2300	do.	19⅝	600	do.	41⅞
900	do. ....s3.	19⅝	300	do.	41⅝
400	Pacific R. of Mo.	14½	100	do. ....c.	41⅞
200	do. ....b3.	14⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	16½
100		14⅜	300	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	26

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	121¼	$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	121½
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67...12.	121⅜	5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	118⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R....12.	118½	1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.	118⅝
50,000	do.	118			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	104⅛	100	Harlem R....b. c.	140
1,000	M. & St. P'l C. & M. Div.	98	25	Morris & Essex	105⅝
11,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F.	88	200	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	17
5,000	N.J.C. 1st, new	113¾	300	do.	16½
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	102½	500	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	60⅛
2,000	do.	102¾	1200	do.	60½
15,000	L., B. & W. 1st.	35½	700	do. ....s3.	60⅜
4,000	L.&W. B.C.b.c.	96½	1200	do.	60⅝
3,000	N.Y.C. 6s, '83	105¼	2000	do.	60⅞
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	78⅝	1200	do.	61
1,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	107½	1000	do. ....s3.	61
1,000	Cen. P. 1st, C. & O. branch.	94½	500	do. ....s3.	60⅞
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	104⅞	2800	do. ....s3.	60⅝
4,000	do.	105	1200	do. ....s3.	60⅝
9,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	79½	400	do. ....s3.	60½
16,000	do.	80	2400	do.	60½
2,000	P..F.W.&C. 1st.	117½	1000	do. ....s3.	60⅜
8,000	Al.&T.H. 2d. Pf.	91	900	do.	60⅛
3,000	Al. & T. H. In.	74	400	do.	60⅜
1,000	W. Pac. bds.	100¾	500	do. ....s3.	60½
3,000	W.U.T.C. 1900	100½	1000	do.	60½
6,000	L. & N. C., '98.	94½	1500	do.	60⅜
5,000	do.	94½	600	do. ....s3.	60½
50	Bank of Com.	115½	25	N.Y.,N.H. & Hart.	158¼
12	Fourth Nat. B'k.	91	100	St.L.I.M. & S.b.c.	22
19	Metropolitan B'k.	126	100	C. & N. W.P.b.c.	62¼
10	American Ex.	63	400	do.	62½
10	do. ....b. c.	63	100	do.	62⅜
100	U. S. Express	70	100	C. & N. W..b.c.s3.	41⅞
250	do. ....b. c.	70⅜	200	do.	42
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	67⅞	800	do. ....c.	41⅞
100	do.	68	100	do.	41¾
100	do. ....c.	68⅛	100	do.	41½
200	do.	68⅛	200	do.	41¾
100	do. ....b3.	68⅛	200	do. ....b3.	41½
100	do.	68	200	do.	41¼
600	do.	67⅞	100	do.	41¾
1100	do.	67¾	100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	61⅛
100	do. ....s3.	67¾	100	do.	61¼
600	do.	67⅝	200	do.	61⅜
50	do.	67¾	300	do.	61⅜
100	do. ....s3.	67⅝	100	do.	61½
1000	do.	67⅝	100	do.	61⅜
1400	do. ....c.	67¾	100	do. ....c.	61⅜
900	do.	67¾	100	do.	61⅛
1400	do.	67⅞	100	do.	61
100	do.	67¾	200	do.	60⅞
1800	do.	67⅝	100	do.	60¾
200	do.	67¾	500	do.	61
500	Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	21⅜	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	67¾
1400	do.	21¼	600	do.	68
200	do.	21	200	do.	68¼
200	do.	20⅞	300	do.	67⅞
200	do.	20⅞	100	C. M. & St. P...b. c.	41⅞
700	do.	21	100	do. ....c.	41⅞
500	do.	21⅛	500	do.	42
200	Erie R'y...b. c. s3.	19⅝	200	do.	41⅞
1400	do.	19⅝	100	do. ....s30.	41⅞
800	do. ....s3.	19⅝	100	do. ....s3.	41⅝
200	do. ....c.	19⅝	900	do. ....s3.	41½
900	do. ....b3.	19⅝	400	do.	41½
1000	do.	19⅝	200	do. ....s3.	41¼
1800	do.	19⅝	300	do.	41½
700	do.	19⅝	100	do.	41½
1400	do.	19¼	100	do.	41½
300	do.	19⅝	100	do.	41⅞
2700	do.	19½	200	H. & St. J. Pf. b.c.	25⅝
100	do. ....c.	19⅝	200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	15
1000	do. ....s3.	19⅝	200	do.	14⅞
2300	do.	19½	600	do.	15
1400	do.	19⅝	800	do.	15¼
70	Cl. & P. R.G...b.c.	96½	200	do.	15½
40	Del., L. & W..b.c.	119⅛	100	do.	15
50	do.	119	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	20
			100	do.	19¾
			400	do.	19¾
			100	do.	19⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	U. P. 1st....c.	105½	100	Lake Shore..s10.	60½
2,000	do.	105¼	300	do. ....s3.	60⅜
10,000	M.&St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	102¾	100	do. ....s3.	60⅜
1,000	N. W. Int. bd.	106	400	do.	60⅝
7,000	M &St.P.C.S.F.	88	800	do.	60⅞
58	Del. & Hudson	120	5	do.	61
500	Western Union	67¾	400	do.	60⅞
200	do. ....b3.	67⅞	200	do.	60⅞
500	Erie Railway	19⅝	100	St. Paul....b60.	41⅞
200	do. ....s3.	19⅝	100	do.	41⅞
400	do. ....b3.	19½	100	do.	41⅜
900	do.	19½	100	do. ....b30.	41⅞
100	Union Pacific	63	100	do.	41⅜
10	do.	63¼	300	St. Paul Pf....b3.	68
200	Mich. Cen. ....s60.	60⅞	100	do.	68
100	do.	60⅞	100	do.	67⅞
100	do. ....s60.	60¾	100	do.	67¾
300	do. ....s60.	60⅝	100	C., C. & I. C.	4⅛
300	do. ....b3.	61	100	do. ....b3.	4⅛
200	do.	61	41	N. Y., N. H. & H.	158
100	do.	61½	300	Kansas & Texas	12
10	American Ex.	63	100	Pac. R. of Mo.	14⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$100,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	121½	$20,000	U.S. 5s 10-40 C.....b. c.	119½
30,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67	121¼			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. b. c.	40¾	100	Ill. Central....b.c.	100
1,000	M.&St.P.C.S.F.	88	50	C., C., C & I....b.c.	56½
20,000	do.	88⅛	100	Chi. & R. I....b.c.	110¾
15,000	do.	88	1700	L. S. & M.S. b.c.	60⅝
3,000	C.&N.W.C.C.G.	93¾	400	do.	60⅝
2,000	Mor. & E. 1st.	119⅞	1900	do.	60⅜
12,000	do. ....b3.	120	200	do.	60⅜
3,000	Mor. & E. 2d.	110¾	300	do.	60⅜
4,000	do. ....b.c.	110½	700	do.	60⅞
6,000	Cen. Pac. G.B.	107⅝	600	do.	60¾
25,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	105½	100	C. & N. W....b.c.	41¾
25,000	U.P. 7s, L.G.b.c.	104	100	C.&N.W. Pf. b. c.	61⅝
2,000	R., W. & O. 1st.	97	100	do.	61⅞
1,000	A. & T.H. 2d Pf.	91	100	Cen. of N. J....b.c.	107¼
1,000	Erie 3d.	103	15	do.	107¼
12,000	L. & N. C., '98.	94¼	200	C.,M.&St.P....b.c.	41⅞
500	U.M.C. of T.b.c.s3.	1½	100	C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c.	67¾
200	do.	1⅝	200	do.	67½
10	Cons. Coal....b.c.	42	5	Del., L. & W.	119
200	W. U. Tel....b.c.s3.	67¾	200	Chi. & Alt.b.c.s3.	104⅛
200	do.	67⅞	22	do.	104⅛
145	Adams Express	108	200	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	16¾
200	Pac. Mail....b.c.s3.	21	100	Mo., K & T....b.c.	12
100	do.	21	100	Reno RE. 2d P.b.c.	105½
100	do.	21⅛	100	do. ....s3.	105½
700	Erie Railway.b.c.	19⅝	100	C., C. & I. C....b.c.	4⅞
100	do. ....b3.	19⅝	200	do.	4¾
1700	do.	19¼	200	do.	4⅞
1000	do. ....s3.	19½	10	P. R. of Mo....b.c.	15
900	do.	19¼	100	do. ....s3.	15⅜
200	do.	19⅜	410	do.	15⅛
700	do. ....s3.	19⅝	100	do.	15¼
200	Mich. Cen....b. c.	60⅞	100	do.	15⅛
200	do.	60¾	300	do.	15
100	do. ....s60.	60¼	300	do.	14⅞
100	do.	60¾	25	Morris & Es....b.c.	106
100	do.	60⅞	100	S.L.,K.C.&N.P.b.c.	31½
100	do.	61⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	86½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	West. Union....s3.	67⅞	100	Mich. Central	60⅞
300	do.	68	200	do.	61
200	do.	67⅞	200	do.	61½
100	Pacific Mail....b3.	21¼	100	do. ....s3.	61½
100	do. ....b3.	21½	200	do.	61½
100	do.	21½	100	do. ....s5.	61⅜
800	Erie Railway	19⅝	200	do. ....b3.	61½
100	do. ....s5.	19⅝	500	Lake Shore	60¾
100	do. ....b3.	19½	1100	do.	60⅞
600	do.	19½	500	do.	61
100	do. ....s3.	19½	300	do. ....s3.	61
200	do. ....b3.	19⅝	1000	do.	61⅛
600	do.	19⅝	2000	do.	61¼
200	do. ....b3.	19½	800	do. ....s3.	61⅛
1000	do.	19½	300	do.	61⅛
500	do. ....s30.	19⅝	100	North-west....b3.	41⅞
200	New-Jersey Cen.	10[illegible]	200	North-west. Pf.	62⅜
20	do.	107¼	600	St. Paul	42
400	Ohio & Miss.	19⅝	500	do. ....b3.	42
200	Del., L. & W.	119⅜	500	St. Paul Pref.	68

WEDNESDAY, March 29—P. M.

Business on the Stock Exchange to-day showed a falling off from that of yesterday, the transactions amounting to only 142,000 shares. The course of prices was irregular, the market opening firm, subsequently recording a decline, and afterward sharply advancing, the net changes at the close, however, except in the cases of Lake Shore and St. Paul preferred, not being important. Lake Shore, which figured for 49,000 shares, rose from 60 to 61¼ and closed at 61¼. The denial of the rumors which have been in circulation for some to the effect that Commodore Vanderbilt intended to resign the Presidency of the company, and advices from Chicago stating the apprehended rupture between the Canadian railroads and the trunk lines, assisted the bulls in advancing the price. St. Paul preferred opened at 69, a decline of ¼ ⅌ cent. from the closing price of yesterday, and fell off to 67½, closing at a recovery of ½ ⅌ cent. Erie, which, after Lake Shore, was the most active stock, fluctuated between 19¾ and 19⅛, and closed at 19⅝. Western Union declined to 67½, and closed at 67⅞. North-western, both common and preferred, were lower in the early dealings, but afterward recovered most of the decline. Michigan ranged between 60¾ and 61⅞, with closing transactions at 61⅜. There were frequent sales, seller 60, at lower figures. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced to 17⅜, and the preferred to 26; Pacific Mail from 20⅞ to 21⅜, the latter closing at a decline of ¼ ₱ cent. from the highest point. Missouri Pacific, which closed last evening at 13⅞, opened to-day at 14½ and advanced to 15½, with a reaction of ½ ₱ cent. in the late dealings. Investment shares were quiet and firm, with the exception Illinois Central, which sold at 100, against 101 yesterday.

The money market to-day was without essential change, the offerings of capital having been largely in excess of the wants of borrowers, who supplied their requirements at 3@4 ₱ cent. during the early hours of the day, and at 2½@3 ₱ cent. toward the close. Some of the banks are shipping currency freely to the Eastern and Middle States, but, thus far, these remittances have had no effect on the money market. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $400,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the withdrawal and cancelation of $188,000 legal tenders, an amount equivalent to 80 ₱ cent. of the new national bank currency issued during the month.

The foreign advices reported an improvement in securities at London, there being less apprehension in regard to failures in connection with the fortnightly settlements which took place to-day. The Bank of England gained £14,000 sterling on balance to-day. The advance in consols and United States bonds was generally ⅛ ₱ cent., the former closing at 94⅛@94¼ for money, and 94¼@94 5-16 for the account, and the latter at 105¾ for 1865s, (old,) 108¼ for 1867s, 105⅞@106 for 10-40s, and 106¼@106⅜ for new 5s. Erie rose to 17¾@17⅞, and at the close fell off to 17⅛@17½. The sterling exchange market continues firm, the business to-day having been at $4 86¾@$4 87 for 60 days' bills and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand. Gold advanced shortly after the opening from 113⅞ to 114⅛, but subsequently fell off to 113¾, all the transactions during the afternoon being at that price and 113⅞. The steam-ship Java, which sailed for Europe to-day, took out $30,000 in silver. Cash gold loaned at 1@1½ ₱ cent. for carrying, and at flat to 2 ₱ cent. for use. The final loans were at 1 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm at the opening, but the bidding quotations at the close showed a slight decline in sympathy with gold. The House of Representatives to-day passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to convert registered five per cent. bonds into coupons and sell the same after five days' notice, to pay the Alabama claims awards already made, which amount to about $6,500,000. The coupon bonds have a more general market than the registered and at present command a higher price, and the Alabama money is invested in one large registered bond; hence this action on the part of Congress. The passage of this bill did not affect the five per cent. bonds much, but had a tendency to weaken the price of gold. In railroad mortgages there was an improvement on the general list of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., the market closing firm at the advance. The principal transactions were in the Pacific issues and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds. In State bonds, Missouri long 6s sold at 104¼, and Tennessee new at 40¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29.

Gold receipts	$345,619 24
Gold payments	230,525 03
Gold payments	45,681,375 66
Currency receipts	259,375 34
Currency payments	839,960 35
Currency balance	35,092,062 75
Customs	346,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	114	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅛	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 86¾	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	113	113
Rock Island	110⅛	110¼
Pacific Mail	20¾	21⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42¼	42
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	69¼	68
Lake Shore	60⅛	61⅛
Chicago and North-western	42	41⅞
Chicago and North-western Pref	62⅜	62¼
Western Union	68	67⅞
Union Pacific	62⅝	63
Toledo and Wabash	3⅞	3⅞
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅛	119⅜
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	134	134
Erie	19⅝	19⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	19¾	19⅜
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅛	4⅞
Harlem	140½	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16½	17⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	25¾	26
Michigan Central	61⅛	61⅜
Illinois Central	101	100
Missouri Pacific	13⅞	14⅞

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Harlem	140	140	100
Erie	19¾	19⅛	37,200
Lake Shore	61¼	60	49,400
North-western	42	41⅜	3,300
North-western Preferred	62⅜	61¾	1,000
Rock Island	110⅜	110¼	300
Milwaukee and St Paul	42	41⅜	7,500
Milwaukee and St Paul Pf.	69	67½	4,500
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅜	119⅜	290
New-Jersey Central	107⅛	107⅛	535
Michigan Central	61⅞	60¾	5,900
Illinois Central	100	100	100
Union Pacific	63¼	63	100
Chicago and Alton	104½	104½	200
C. C. and Indiana Central	4⅞	4⅜	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17⅜	16½	800
Han. and St. Joseph Pref	26	25½	600
Ohio and Mississippi	20	19½	1,500
Missouri Pacific	15½	14½	3,500
Western Union	68⅛	67½	13,900
Pacific Mail	21⅜	20⅞	7,900
Iron Mountain	22	22	170
Adams Express	108	108	145
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	31½	31½	100
Union Mining	1⅝	1½	1,700
United States Express	70¾	70	350
Kansas and Texas	12	12	400
Total sales			142,190

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	126⅜	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	119¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118½	118⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $14,000 for interest and $54,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,872,000
Gold balances	1,528,028
Currency balances	1,784,270

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$53,850,823
Currency balances	2,794,333
Gold exchanges	3,402,975
Gold balances	656,145

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	114⅝	German American	78
Butchers & Drov'rs'	136	Importers & Trad'rs'	192
Central National	100½	Manhattan	147
City	300	Market	113
Commerce	115	Merchants'	117
Continental	80	Metropolitan	126
Corn Exchange	130	North America	95
East River	105	Oriental	170
First National	200	Park	120
Fourth National	91	Phenix	94
Fulton	150		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	108¼	..
United Companies of New-Jersey	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅝	56¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	50	50⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20¾
Northern Central Railroad	..	36¾
Lehigh Navigation	50⅛	50¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105⅛	105¼

The coupons of the Connecticut Central Railroad's bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New-York.

The transfer books of the Lake Shore Railroad Company will be closed on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next.

The quarterly statement of the State banks of the City of New-York on the 18th day of March, 1876, was as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	Dec. 18, 1875.	March 18, 1876.		
Capital	$15,232,200	$15,227,900	Dec.	$4,300
Net profits	5,677,200	5,233,200	Dec.	444,000
Circulation	32,800	32,200	Dec.	600
Due banks	5,242,200	4,896,500	Dec.	345,700
Due depositors	31,092,000	31,010,600	Dec.	81,400
Unpaid dividends	86,900	105,200	Inc.	18,300
Totals	$57,363,300	$56,505,600	Dec.	$857,700

RESOURCES.

	Dec. 18, 1875.	March 18, 1876.		
Loans and discounts	$43,368,700	$40,836,600	Dec.	$2,532,100
Stocks, bonds, and mortgages	1,209,600	2,462,300	Inc.	1,252,700
Due from banks	3,630,100	3,046,800	Dec.	583,300
Real estate	1,643,700	1,606,800	Dec.	36,900
Furniture and fixtures	......	18,900		
Cash items and bank notes	63,500	62,200	Dec.	1,300
Specie	1,320,000	1,678,400	Inc.	358,400
Legal tenders	6,105,600	6,770,600	Inc.	665,000
Overdrafts	22,100	23,000	Inc.	900
Totals	$57,363,300	$56,505,600		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

Owing to the increased attention which these stocks are attracting among Eastern investors, we have increased our facilities for promptly executing orders for their purchase and sale in San Francisco through the Bank of California, and are prepared to furnish particulars upon application.

LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine st.

☞ MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS are notified to call at the office of KETCHUM & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad st., where the copies of the court records are ready for their inspection, so that they may judge of the facts for themselves.

MORRIS KETCHUM,
Surviving Trustee of the First Mortgage Bondholders.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm for early delivery, with a better demand noted, particularly for export. Liverpool advices more favorable.... Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,569 bales, (of which 491 bales were on last evening,) including 970 bales to shippers, 547 bales to spinners, and 52 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, business has been quite active at advanced prices. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 20,500 bales to-day,) with 3,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13 11-16c.; April, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; May, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; June, 14 3-16c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 7-16c.; August, 14 9-16c.; September, 14⅛c.@14⅜c.; October, 14 1-16c.@14¼c.; November and December, 13 13-16c.@14c. ₱ lb., showing a rise of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing firm....Receipts to-day, 1,309 bales, and at all the shipping ports, 8,716 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Strict Low Mid	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Mid	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in shipping grades of State and Western Flour, chiefly in City Mill and Minnesota Extras, on the basis of previous prices. Most other kinds quiet at about steady figures. Poor No. 2 difficult to market, and exceptionally depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,800 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 10@$3 90, mainly at $3 30@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35, in store and delivered; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,200 bbls. shipping stock, in good part City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations. ....Southern Flour in fair demand and steady in price; sales of 1,725 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; sales of 330 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal quiet at former quotations; sales equal to 500 bbls., in lots, part Yellow Western, at $2 90, with Brandywine quoted at $3 35@$3 40.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been dull to-day, and generally weak in price, though in the instance of prime No. 2 Milwaukee, Fall inspection, in store, (which grade was scarce,) a few bids were reported fully equal to yesterday's figures. Export demand light; little disposition apparent on the part of millers to purchase. Winter Wheat inactive, but without change as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,500 bushels, including very choice Canada Spring, in bond, at $1 39; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, of fresh receipt, at $1 28, afloat; No. 3 do. at $1 17, afloat; ungraded Spring at $1 10@$1 18, chiefly Chicago, at $1 10, afloat; New-York no grade Spring at $1 05; New-York No. 3 Red Winter at $1 25; and White Western at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in limited request for early delivery, and though opening with more firmness closed weak, holders showing more urgency to place supplies. Little export inquiry noted....Sales have been reported since our last of only 38,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 67½c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing at 67½c., asked; 66c.@67½c. for ungraded Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 67c.@67½c., closing at 67c., for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 66½c., for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 67c.@67½c. (nominally) for Yellow Western; 66c.@67c. for White Southern, from dock and delivered; 68c. bid for prime old Mixed Western, in store....And, for forward delivery, business has been more active at steady rates, but toward the close, prices favored buyers, who seemed less disposed to operate....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March option, quoted at the close (nominally) at 67½c.; Mixed Western do., April option, 65½c.@65¾c.; do., May option, 65½c....Sales reported of 10,000 bushels Mixed Western, New-York inspection, March delivery, (in settlement of contract,) at 67¾c., and 45,000 bushels do., do., May, at 65½c. ₱ bushel....Rye steady and wanted; 7,200 bushels prime Canada, in bond, sold for export at 90c. ₱ bushel....Barley dull within the previous range; sales 5,000 bushels two-rowed State at 78½c., cash....Of Barley Malt, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State reported sold at 95c., cash....Peas and Buckwheat unchanged; 2,000 bushels Canada Peas, in bond, sold at 99c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been offered with reserve and quoted rather firmer, but have been less active. Sales have been reported to-day of 61,000 bushels, at 51c. for New-York No. 1 White; 47c.@47¼c. for New-York No. 2 do.; 46c. for New-York No. 2; 46c. for No. 2 Toledo, (10,000 bushels,) in store; 45c.@46c. for about fair ordinary to fair Mixed Western, (11,000 bushels,) in store; 46c.@48½c. for Mixed do., car lots, (with 50c. reported as bid for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat;) 48c.@53c. for poor to choice White Western and State, car lots, mostly at 49c.@52c., from track and afloat; 47c.@48½c. for Mixed State, odd car lots; and 45½c. for Black State, (five car loads)....Bale Hay steady and in moderately active demand, especially for shipment. ....Receipts of Hay included 2,250 bales by barges. Sales for shipment, 1,300 bales; for coastwise ports....Straw and Feed as last quoted....Seeds quiet at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted lower for early delivery, on more liberal offerings and a moderate demand....Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 15@$23 20....Also, 1,000 bbls., deliverable April 1, at $23....And for forward delivery business has been somewhat brisker, with Western Mess, April option, quoted at $23; May, $23 30; June, $23 50; July at $23 50. Sales reported since our last of 750 bbls., April option, at $23; 1,250 bbls., May, at $23 25@$23 30; 750 bbls., June, at $23 50@$23 55, and 500 bbls., July, at $23 50.... Prime Mess has been in moderate request, quoted at $21 50@$22 25, the latter for fancy brands....Extra Prime quoted at $19.... Dressed Hogs inactive and quoted lower. City quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Pigs, 10¾c....Western Hogs, 10¼c. ....Cut-meats dull and weak. Sales reported of 24,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at a shade easier figures....Bacon inactive at about late prices; City Long Clear quoted at 13¼c. Sales, 120 bxs. Western Short Clear at 13c.@13¼c....And for Western delivery, 750 bxs. Long and Short Clear on private terms, quoted at 12⅛c....Western Steam Lard in fair demand for early delivery, chiefly for refining purposes, but at a shade lower prices, under the less favorable Western advices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,050 tcs. prime at $14 15@$14 17½, and 75 tcs. choice at $14 25@$14 30 ₱ 100 lb....Prime Western Kettle quoted at $14 25. Sales, 50 tcs....And for forward delivery, business has been less active at slightly reduced prices, closing weak....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 15; May, $14 30; June, $14 42½@$14 45; July, $14 55; and seller the remainder of the year, at $12 50@$13....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,000 tcs., April option, at $14 15; 5,250 tcs., May, at $14 27½@$14 30; 750 tcs., June, $14 42½@$14 45....City Steam and Kettle Lard quiet; quoted at $14 12½; sales, 50 tcs. ....No. 1 City quoted at $13 25....Refined Lard has been in light demand; quoted for the Continent at $14 50, and for South America at $14 75, and for the West Indies at $13 87½....Sales reported of 150 tcs. for South America at $14 75, and 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $13 87½....Beef steady, with sales of 160 bbls., part at $18 for packet, and $20 75 for Family....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow has been in moderate request and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported of 105,000 lb. prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c. ₱ lb. ....Stearine dull, with choice Western in tcs., quoted at 15½c.@15¾c....Of Grease, 60 tcs. sold at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good refining. Demand less active. Sales to-day, 850 hhds. refining Cuba at 7½c.@7⅝c....Refined Sugars as last quoted.

TEAS—Quoted as before, on sales of 2,200 half-chests Green and 3,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales reported of 25 bbls. at $1 14, and 75 bbls. at $1 13 ₱ gallon, showing less firmness.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement was on a restricted scale, yet rates were without further changes of moment. Grain room in comparatively limited request. And in the chartering line a moderate business was reported at about previous quotations, with tonnage for Petroleum and Grain in most demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, at ½d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese, at 35s.; 25 tons Leather, part at 50s.; 250 bbls. Sugar, at 30s.; 370 bxs. Bacon, at 30s. ₱ ton, (with Grain-room quoted at 6d. ₱ 56 lb., bid.) Also, by steam, from the West, (of through freight,) 1,150 pkgs. Provisions on the basis of yesterday's quotations. And a ship, 1,764 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) on private terms....For London, by steam, 50 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 200 tons Oil-cake, at 25s.; 20 tons Wood, at 32s. 6d. ....For Bristol, a British brig, 137 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Dublin, a British ship, 620 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s.... For Belfast, a British bark, with Deals, from St. John (chartered there,) at 72s. 6d....For Cork or orders, an Italian bark, 516 tons, hence, with about 3,250 quarters Grain, at 6s. 7½d.; a British bark, 730 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., on private terms; an American ship, 763 tons, with general cargo, from Charleston, on private terms; and a bark, with Deals, from St. John, (chartered there) at 77s. 6d....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 639 tons, with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. ....For Havre, by steam, 150 bbls. Pot Ashes at $8; 3,000 gallons Fish-oil at 4c. ₱ gallon; 15 tcs. Lard at ⅝c.; and 6,500 lb. Whalebone at 1c. ₱ lb.; also an American bark, 546 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl., (with option of Dunkirk.)....For Antwerp or Bremen, a Norwegian ship, 1,161 tons, (now here,) with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon, on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a French bark, 371 tons, hence, with Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, reported as loading on owner's account....For the Mediterranean direct, an American bark, 429 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl....For Bordeaux, an American brig, 360 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at current rates....For St. John, Newfoundland, an American schooner, 330 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 50c.@55c. ₱ bbl....For Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, a British bark, 669 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ 40 cubic feet....For Porto Rico and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 1,600 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $1,550, currency....For a British Windward Island, an American schooner, 202 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $850, gold....For Charleston, a schooner, 213 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 50; and back, with Phosphate Rock, at $2 ₱ ton....For Boston, two schooners, 245 and 241 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 40; and three schooners, hence, with do., within the range of $75c.@$1 ₱ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $7 50, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

Trade opened slow on this forenoon in all descriptions of Live Stock; still, the markets may be regarded as firm, and only a small proportion of the stock to hand remained unsold at noon. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9c., with a fraction on, to 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ to 11¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Beeves sold at 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ to 9 cwt.; from 56 to 58 lb. has been allowed, net; the aggregate of the sales were effected on 57 lb., net. Milch Cows very slow at $50@$72 ₱ head, calves included. Coarse quality meal-fed Calves sold at 6c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Smooth quality Veals at 9c. ₱ lb., with a few at 10c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at $6 31@$8 ₱ cwt. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 8⅝c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed opened at 10⅜c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., with a downward tendency.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 28 cars of Beeves. Sales as follows: 147 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt., scant; 96 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 46 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 44 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 45 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 64 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $35 on, weight 6¼ cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 98 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¼ cwt., scant, to 6½ and 6¾ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weights 6¾ to 7¼ cwt., strong; 141 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 15 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt., scant; 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 64 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt. B. Knowlton sold for self 2 State Oxen at 9c. ₱ lb., with $5 on the pair, weight 10½ cwt., scant; 4 State Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt., scant; 6 State Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 11¼ cwt., strong; 3 Calves, weight 118 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 128 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.; 26 Calves, weight 145 to 161 lb. ₱ head, at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 7 Calves, weight 1,130 lb., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 346 lb., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 1 Cow, with her Calf, for $52 50. J. C. Fagan sold for self 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Vail & Kirchway sold for selves 66 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. Hume & Elliott sold 23 Sheep, weight 1,960 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 333 Sheep, weight 31,070 lb., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 162 Sheep, weight 17,350 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 19 Calves, weight 2,610 lb., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 13 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 42 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co. 48 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $16 off the herd, weight 6½ cwt.; 28 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 24 fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 12 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for Klopper & Co., 50 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 9 Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 32 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., with 50c. on ₱ head; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 60 Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris & Waixles, 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 14 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 65 Colorado Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for J. Reis, 68 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; for I. Brown 32 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for H. Kahn 8 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 7 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 4 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Klopfer & Co., 32 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 14 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt., scant. Judd & Buckingham sold 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,040 lb., at $6 81 ₱ cwt.; 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,090 lb., at $6 31 ₱ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 307 Missouri Sheep, weight 27,640 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 174 Illinois Sheep, weight 15,914 lb., at $7 30 ₱ cwt., 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,650 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,970 lb., at $7 40 ₱ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 4 Calves, weight 515 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 114 Ohio Hogs, weight 190 lb. ₱ head, at 8⅝c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,099 head of horned Cattle; 15 Cows; 401 Veals and Calves; 522 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 15 Cows; 14 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 4,975 Hogs; 199 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,389 head of horned Cattle; 1,847 Sheep; 3,313 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 697 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,395 head, or 435 cars, (265 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 354 cars same time last week, (difference in receipts for week thus far 81 cars more,) 463 cars same week last year. Market this morning quiet; the few sales made were a shade weaker than opening quotations of the week; the severe snow-storm which set in yesterday noon interfered somewhat with the trade; quite a number of lots of good shipping stock on sale, but will be shipped East in first hands, demand being light and prices offered below the ideas of sellers; 35 cars only disposed of since last report; sales of Illinois Steers averaging 1,092, 1,250, and 1,308 lb., at $4 65, $5 12½, and $5 20; Indiana Steers ranging from 1,033 to 1,244 lb. at $4 87½@$5; Michigan Steers ranging from 1,060 to 1,110 lb. at $4 50@$4 62½; Iowa Steers ranging from 1,106 to 1,312 lb. at $4 65@$5; Canada Stockers ranging from 720 to 885 lb. at $4@$4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,200 head, against 5,800 head same time last week, 8,600 head same week last year; market dull and slow; demand light; few offerings; sales of only 600 head; 2 cars sold stock on market, 10 cars in all, including through stock held for shipment to-morrow; the few sales made were at strong opening quotations of the week; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 90 lb., at $6 40; 86 lb., at $6 30, and 91 lb., at $6 50; Michigan Sheep, averaging 74 lb., at $5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,900 head, against 8,400 head same time last week, 9,200 head same week last year. Market dull, quiet; sales of only 1 car of fair quality heavy Hogs, at $8 37½, 1 car remaining unsold; also, 4 cars Yorkers, best quality holding at $8 25; best offers, $8.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Cattle—The market during the past week has been more active, and prices are a shade higher; very best, 6⅛c.@6⅜c.; first quality, 5⅛c.@6⅛c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5⅛c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3½c.@4c.; most sales at 4⅝c.@5⅞c.; receipts, 1,294 head; sales, 1,091 head. Hogs have been firm and in good demand; range, 10½c.@12c.; receipts, 4,651 head. Sheep have been fairly active and firm; range, 5c.@7½c.; receipts, 1,854 head.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Cattle active and lower; receipts, 5,000 head; extreme range of prices, $2 25@$5 25; sales of good to choice at $4 65@$5 20; fair, $4 37½; common, $4 20; shipments, 1,300. Hogs quiet and easier, receipts, 8,000 head; sales, packers, $8 15@$8 25; shippers, $8 25@$8 60; Philadelphia, $8 75; shipments, 1,800 head. Sheep stronger; demand active; receipts, 1,500; sales of common to choice at $5@$7 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 29.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 01⅞, spot; $1 01⅞@$1 02, March; $1 02@$1 02⅛, April; $1 06¾, May; No. 3 do., 91c.@91½c.; Rejected, 81c.@81¼c. Corn easier, but good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 46½c.@47c., spot; 46½c., April; 49⅛c., May; Rejected, 42c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 33⅝c.@33¾c., spot; 32⅞c.@33c., April; 34¾c., May; rejected, 26⅝c. Barley—Demand fair and prices have advanced; 60c.@61c., spot; 61½c., April; 62½c., May. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 65c.@65½c. Pork quiet but steady at $22 40, spot; $22 67½, May. Lard steady and firm at $13 72½, spot; $13 90@$13 92½, May. Bulk Meats easier, but in good demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 12⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12⅜c. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart at $1 07@$1 08 offered and bid. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 59,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, everything unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Flour—Medium Fall Extras firm and higher; other grades unchanged; Extra Fall, $4 25@$4 65; Double Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Treble Extra do., $5 25@$5 75. Wheat—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 51, cash; No. 3 do., $1 37 bid. Corn active and higher for cash; unchanged for futures; No. 2 Mixed, 46c.@49c., cash, according to location, mostly at 46½c.; 46⅛c.@48c., March; 45⅜c., April; 45½c.@45¾c., May. Oats dull; lower to sell; No. 2, 34⅜c.@35¼c. bid, cash. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 Spring, $1@$1 10; choice to fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $1 15@$1 25; Canada, $1 15@$1 30. Rye firmer at 65c. Whisky scarce and firm at $1 08. Pork easier; jobbing, $23 25, delivered. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon easy; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¼c.@13⅜c. Lard held at 14c. Live Hogs firm, active; Yorkers, $7 80@$8 10; Packing, $7 75@$8 25; Butchers', $8 25@$8 50. Cattle in steady demand for Butchers' grades and inferior shipping, but Eastern shipping qualities incline to weakness. Good to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 50; pony do., $4@$4 50; fair to choice native Cows, $3 75@$4 25; native Stockers, $2 75@$4. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,250 head Hogs, 1,150 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Receipts—4,600 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,600 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive; holders firm; prices unchanged. Corn scarce; new higher; sales of six cars on track at 61c.; old mixed Western offered at 65c. in store. Oats, Rye, and Barley neglected. Pork, Lard, and Highwines dull and unchanged. Seeds quiet and quotations unvaried.

GALVESTON, March 29.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 861 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,464 bales; coastwise, 335 bales; sales, 109 bales; stock, 39,357 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 29.—Cotton very quiet; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 399 bales; gross, 545 bales; sales, 319 bales; stock, 27,807 bales.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in room No. 24 Cooper Union. WILSON MACDONALD, Esq., will lecture on ART, with illustrations. Admission free. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

STORAGE.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
FOR
FURNITURE, &C.
RATE OF INSURANCE, 50c.

Nos. 7 and 12 Washington place, between Broadway and Greene st. Also, furniture and other property sold at auction and private sale.

CURRIE, PURDY & CO.,
Office No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—AN EX-MEMBER OF Exchange, in good credit, who can influence some custom, desires to associate himself with some good house. Parties desiring to increase their business will do well to address A., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A WHOLESALE PROVISION house, having a good business, well established, is in want of a partner who can put in $25,000. Address G. C., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 13 BROAD ST., March 28, 1876.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.
JOHN E. RUTHERFORD.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Cochran & Alley, for the transaction of gold bonds, stocks, and all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

ROBERT COCHRAN.
GEORGE BOLTON ALLEY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA BARBARA KAPFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Nos. 93 and 95 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1876.

SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF,
SIXT. CARL KAPFF, } Executors.
CHARLES SCHEDLER,
ja6-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of J. H. & S. Riker, No. 150 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 27th day of March, 1876.

CHARLES DICKINSON,
of Waterbury, Connecticut,
CHARLES DICKINSON, of New-York, Executors.
mh30-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA VICTORIA KIDDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the second day of March, 1876.

E. H. MOERAN, Executor.
S. R. TRESIDDER, Proctor for Executor.
mh2-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

HENRY TUCKER
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-1aw6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROWE, GRIFFITH; ROWE, CORNELIA J.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmerman, and Jacob D. Vermilye, Trustees of Leon Furniss, plaintiffs, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS and Eliza Phillips his wife, Griffith Rowe and Cornelia J. Rowe his wife, Frederick Lewis as Trustee or as Assignee or as general assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Lewis J. Phillips, Willis & Co., and of Lewis J. Phillips & Co., and of Lewis J. Phillips, Marcus L. Stieglitz, and Charles E. Specht, Cornelius A. Runkle, Mayer Putzel, The Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, The Produce Bank of the City of New-York, The Chatham National Bank of New-York, Glover Sanford, The First National Bank of New-York, The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.)—Action No. 1.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 21st March, 1876. HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1876.
mh30-1aw6wTh. HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ROWE, GRIFFITH; ROWE, CORNELIA J.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS, Margaret E. Zimmerman, and Jacob D. Vermilye, Trustees of Leon Furniss, plaintiffs, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS and Eliza Phillips his wife, Griffith Rowe and Cornelia J. Rowe his wife, Frederick Lewis as Trustee, or as Assignee, or as general Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Lewis J. Phillips, Willis & Co., and of Lewis J. Phillips & Co., and of Lewis J. Phillips, Marcus L. Stieglitz, and Charles E. Specht, Cornelius A. Runkle, Mayer Putzel, The Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, The Produce Bank of the City of New-York, The Chatham National Bank of New-York, Glover Sanford, The First National Bank of New-York, The Union National Bank of the City of New-York, The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Complaint not served.)—Action No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated 21st March, 1876.

HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of March, 1876.
mh30-1aw6wTh HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
GRAND CENTRAL DRY AND FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
Unlike any other in the country.
All goods first class.
Foreign goods all our own importation.
Novelties by every steamer.
Orders by mail attended to with special care.
Catalogues free.
14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

MILLINERY.

AITKEN, SON & Co.
Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th st.
Spring opening
of Millinery and novelties
Thursday, March 30.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition opening. WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, March.

MILLINERY OPENING THIS DAY.—BINNS will open the most elegant assortment of Spring millinery ever exhibited. Remember, exclusively millinery, largest stock in the City. BINNS, No. 761 Broadway; remember, up stairs. Save this.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
CHARLES PLACE, } Committee on Supplies.
DAVID WETMORE,
HENRY P. WEST,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE H. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL JOSEPH and JOSEPH A. JOSEPH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Israel Joseph and Joseph A. Joseph, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL SCHUSTER, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER GUTHMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Alexander Guthman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS REIS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Reis, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. PORTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of F. ELLIOTT CONDICT, Frederick K. Condict, Newton H. Ford, William C. Beach, David Myer, and John B. Hollister, copartners, &c., bankrupts.—William C. Beach, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said Court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
mh23-1aw3wTh* C. F. & C. E. HILL, Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. SCHMALE and WILLIAM FROHWITTER, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts and the debts of each of them, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said District, on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
B. F. SAWYER, Solicitor. mh16-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN D. TITSWORTH, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh16-1aw3wTh* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA	WED., April 5	BOTHNIA	WED., April 19
CHINA	WED., April 12	ABYSSINIA	Wed., Ap'l 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier	Tuesday, April 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzols	Tuesday, April 18
FRANCE, Trudelle	Tuesday, April 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN	March 21, at 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING	April 4, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO	April 11, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	April 18, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA	April 25, at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES	March 28.
ALPS	April 12.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

CLARIBEL	March 30.
ATLAS	April 20.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons	Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons	

Passenger accommodations first-class.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

REGULATOR	WEDNESDAY....MARCH 29
CHAMPION	SATURDAY....APRIL 1

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the offices of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA	Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Thursday, May 4

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND	THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M.	Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M.	England, April 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HABSBURG	Sat., April 1	ODER	Sat., April 15
NECKER	Sat., April 8	MAIN	Sat., April 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESTMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON	FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. CITY OF PEKING	April 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, April 13

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE	$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE	$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA	SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
VICTORIA	SATURDAY, April 8, at P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON	TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS	THURSDAY, April 6

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:42, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 4, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P.M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—TEARS, IDLE TEARS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE—Miss A. Estelle, Mr. Walter Lennox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Henry Ballantine—"A Trip Through Interior Persia to St. Petersburg."
At 2 P. M.—Piano Recital by Dr. Von Bülow.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Mark Twain—"Roughing It."

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The resolutions of State Conventions called for the election of delegates to a Presidential convention are usually more remarkable for sound than sense. Those adopted yesterday were in the main no exception to this rule. While the vagueness of the Pennsylvania resolutions is only equaled by the rotundity of their sentences, there is one excellent maxim at the very head of the list. This is an indorsement of the sentiment "which demands honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it." Had conscience as well as brains been reckoned among the requisites for the perception of dishonesty, the formula would have been perfect. Its aptness to the necessities of the times will be generally recognized in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Fair-minded men will probably be disposed to accept as conclusive Gen. SCHENCK'S denial of so much of LYON'S statement as involved the General in the tricks and artifices which preceded the organization of the Emma Company, and which characterized its manipulation on the London Stock Exchange. We are quite willing to take the General's word with regard to the alleged gift of stock and to the alleged participation in the preliminary manœuvres. Setting aside these and other points affecting Gen. SCHENCK'S integrity in the transaction, we imagine that it will be extremely difficult to reconcile with the proprieties of eminent diplomatic position, or even with any very lofty standard of business morality, his own version of what he did and why he did it. His private understanding with PARK, whereby he was guaranteed an excessive monthly rate of interest as an inducement to subscribe for stock, is intelligible only on the supposition that at the time PARK had in view Gen. SCHENCK'S acquisition as a Director. The General may not have so understood the matter, and may, therefore, have been used by his generous friend in a way of which he never dreamed. But such an admission is not complimentary to his reputation for astuteness, and the adherence to the bargain was certainly not just, either toward bona-fide Directors, who were in the enjoyment of no such guarantee, or toward the public, to whom his name was offered as a sort of national pledge of good faith, and who could have no knowledge of his actual position in relation to the chief vendor of the mine. Nor is the matter mended by the subsequent speculations in the Emma stock, or by the financiering which attended his final settlement with PARK.

The credit of £2,000 which Gen. SCHENCK unexpectedly found on the back of the £10,000 note may or may not have been the equivalent of a surrender of that amount of commission as between GRANT and PARK, but how Gen. SCHENCK became entitled to it we do not clearly see. If Mr. GRANT had not earned it, the general body of shareholders should have had the benefit of it. Altogether, it is evident from the details of the settlement that PARK did not behave ungenerously to Gen. SCHENCK, whose losses were by no means so serious as he seems to have considered them, and the adjustment of whose indebtedness to PARK exhibits that gentleman in a light that will be new to his Wall street friends. Perhaps he will explain to the committee at what price he took such shares as those of the National Insurance Company of Washington, with which Gen. SCHENCK seems to have cleared off the bulk of his liability. Of course, the part played by Gen. SCHENCK should be judged without reference to its effect on his own pocket. But as the question of profit and loss has been raised, the explanation must be minute to be satisfactory.

It is rather a curious commentary on our methods of conducting public business to find that the aspirations of a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor interfere with the prospects of New-York tax-payers getting any substantial relief from the present Legislature. Mr. CORNELL'S friends in the Legislature are perfectly entitled to retain their belief in his chances of becoming the party candidate for Governor of this State, but it is difficult to understand how they can advance these chances by striking hands with Tammany Hall Democrats to cheat the people of this City out of certain necessary and salutary reforms. Mr. CORNELL certainly did not improve his prospects for the Governorship by his gratuitous insult to the convictions of a very respectable section of Republican voters. If his friends in the Legislature desire to dispose of what remain of these prospects, they cannot do it more readily than by associating the name of Mr. CORNELL with the odium of bargains with Myaor WICKHAM and JOHN KELLY, and treachery to the cause of Municipal reform.

It is said that Senator BOOTH intends to introduce a bill for the purpose of making the office of City Controller elective. The Albany correspondent of the *Sun* quotes Mr. BOOTH'S opinion "that there never was a dishonest Controller so long as the people had the electing of them." This is not strictly in accordance with facts. CONNOLLY was elected by the people in 1867, and only became an appointive officer under the act known as the City Tax Levy in 1870. Senator BOOTH might have argued that the Ring secured a two-years' extension of CONNOLLY'S term, to be able to carry out the system of plunder which was already in full operation, and that in so doing they showed some apprehensions for the fate of CONNOLLY, had he been compelled to stand for re-election. That might serve to show that even in the worst of times there is some virtue in the ordeal of a popular vote. But it would leave altogether untouched the main question as to the kind of financial officers we have got under the elective system. The candidates for Controller in 1867 were certainly not a very savory lot, being RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, "MIKE" CONNOLLY, better known as the "Big Judge," and Judge KELLY, not unknown to fame in connection with the Third Avenue Savings Bank. CONNOLLY'S predecessor, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, was not exactly the sort of man whom we would like to see again in the Controller's office, and he was elected in 1862, before the "demoralization of our politics" was quite so pronounced as it became six years later. Even when Controller HAWS was elected in 1858, he had GEORGE H. PURSER, of street-opening fame, for an opponent. On the whole, our recent experience of elective Controllers has not been a particularly happy one.

YESTERDAY'S STATE CONVENTIONS.

If a political organization is never so strong as when the party "machine" performs smoothly and noiselessly its appointed task, the Republican Party of Pennsylvania is at present in an extremely healthy condition. The work of the Harrisburg Convention was cut out for it over night, and the meeting yesterday simply met to register the caucus decisions which were given in THE TIMES of yesterday morning. The same unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the convention will be repeated when the delegates confer at Cincinnati as to the disposal of the fifty-eight votes of the State. Gov. HARTRANFT'S chances are hardly decided enough to make his indorsement by his own State count for much in the contest for the nomination. But Pennsylvania is pledged to vote as solidly for its second or third choice as for its first one, and that fact is likely to have a somewhat important bearing on the result at Cincinnati. It may be doubted whether the Pennsylvania delegation will carry any great moral weight into the deliberations of the National Republican Convention, but there can be no doubt about the practical force of its decisions. Its movements will be directed by some of the keenest and most adroit politicians in the country, and they will be made with a view to building up that very distinct and active influence over national politics which Pennsylvania has never ceased to exercise. Whoever may be Pennsylvania's choice after HARTRANFT, it is generally conceded that there are three candidates for the Presidency who will not get its support on any terms. These are CONKLING, MORTON, and BRISTOW, and whether the friends of these candidates regret the fact or not, they may as well take it into account. It seems a curious compound of political conviction or prejudice which is equally fatal to the acceptance of any one of three candidates differing so widely in character and personal claims as those we have mentioned. The analysis of such a feeling might throw a good deal of light on the combination of personal and sectional considerations which guides the policy of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

As was expected, the Republicans of Ohio have announced their preference for Gov. HAYES, but have energetically disclaimed any intention of compelling their delegation to adhere to his fortunes after his case shall have been shown to be hopeless. Party discipline in Ohio being far less perfectly developed than in Pennsylvania, no attempt was made to prescribe a "unit rule." In fact, after HAYES, there is no absolute majority of the delegation likely to favor any other candidate, and so each section will be at liberty to select its own second choice. The division of sentiment which exists on this point has already been indicated in these columns, and further reference to it will be found in our dispatches of to-day. Like all such expressions of opinion at the present time, it is liable to be decidedly modified during the next three months. The Republicans of Ohio will appear in the National Convention with a frankly expressed declaration that they may be trusted to do their best to carry the State under any candidate whom the party may select, but that their chances of success would be greatly increased by the selection of Gov. HAYES. Should he be out of the question, they may evidently be trusted to vote intelligently and independently on the remaining competitors for the party nomination.

The Vermont Convention is chiefly notable for the fact that it followed the example of Connecticut in refraining from the expression of any preference whatever. It is clear that the confident predictions that Mr. BLAINE could count on the united votes of the New-England delegations were somewhat premature. There is no evidence that any delegation save that from Maine will be unanimous for him, and there are one or two delegates from Vermont who are not likely to vote for BLAINE under any circumstances. The Republicans of Vermont showed some seasonable independence in refusing to indorse the resolution sent from Washington by Senator EDMUNDS, by which they were asked to thank President GRANT for declining to become a candidate a third time. If this was intended as an expression of their conviction that the third term movement is dead, it was unnecessary; if it was intended to mark their sense of the President's forbearance, it was equally superfluous. Gen. GRANT can neither be served nor injured by any reference to his past or present prospects for a renomination. The logic of circumstances has very thoroughly disposed of them, and the Republicans of Vermont or elsewhere may fairly treat them as matter which has passed beyond the domain of State conventions into that of history.

THE ABUSE OF TRUSTS.

The attention of the community has been sharply called by some recent events to the extent to which trusts of the most sacred character can be violated without remedy for the persons wronged, and without adequate punishment for those committing the wrong. If we were to regard only the number of cases of this sort reported in the daily papers, from Mr. PENDLETON'S remarkable bargain with himself at the expense of both his wards and the railroad company of which he is President, down to the latest savings bank ruined by mismanagement, we should infer that the standard of morality among business men is being degraded. But this would not be a just judgment, because the habit of the newspapers in publishing minutely all such cases necessarily makes them appear more numerous than at a period when knowledge of them was circulated mainly by word of mouth, and was confined to those having some special interest in each case. This exaggeration of the faults of the society in which we live is part of the price which we pay for our daily and weekly papers, and it must be conceded that the general public stimulates this tendency in its journals by the thoughtless but eager pleasure which it takes in all records of folly and crime.

It is, nevertheless, an open question whether, on the whole, breaches of important trusts are not more lightly regarded than in earlier times, and whether it is not more difficult to secure thorough fidelity in the discharge of the duties of such trustees as executors, guardians, &c. That this is true is rendered likely by the general increase of carelessness in the transaction of all business, by the readiness with which obligations are incurred without proper consideration of what they really require, and by the easy manner in which the public is inclined to regard failure to meet the minor requirements of commercial and financial honor. No one will be prompt to deny, for instance, that ordinary bankruptcy does not now involve the same injury to a merchant's character that it involved, say when our old merchants were young. The bitter jests which go the round of the papers, and are on every tongue, turning on the deceptive character of "failures" are only too easily appreciated and accepted. Yet a bankruptcy involving liabilities great in proportion to assets is very rarely possible, if a business is conducted with scrupulous honesty and with that prudence which honesty requires. The same standard of honor which makes bankruptcies of more or less evident dishonesty possible, invites the breaches of trusts, the record of which is so long and so discouraging.

One of the causes which contributes to this state of things is the prevalence of speculation, which has been pretty steadily growing in this country for the last quarter of a century, and which only received a serious check recently by the exhaustion of the means with which to speculate. By speculation we do not mean the actual purchase in extraordinary quantities of commodities, the price of which it is hoped will advance. This was what speculation meant to the last generation. This was the kind of speculation which Mr. JOHN STUART MILL argued, with some reason, was often of actual benefit to the general community. The speculation which demoralizes the conscience and undermines the honor of those who indulge in it, which creates an infatuation too often irresistible, and sucks into its fatal current not only the possessions of its victims but those which these victims hold in trust for others, is of an entirely different kind. It is the buying and selling on "margins," the "betting on the future price," as Mr. JAY GOULD very accurately describes it, which is wholly and always illegitimate, and which endangers the fortune and the character of every man who engages in it. Transactions such as these are to all outsiders, and to most of those on the inside as well, perfectly blind. They involve no foresight, no industry, no useful exertion, for these cannot influence the result. They are simply gambling, and excite all the passions of play, which they render the more fierce because the real character of the venture is concealed by a thin mask of apparent respectability. This is the element in our present situation which, more than any other, makes pecuniary trusts insecure. Trust funds are not squandered in personal indulgences or extravagance. They are lost over that modern substitute for the roulette table, the broker's counter.

A peculiarly unfortunate circumstance in modern breaches of trust is the extreme difficulty of enforcing the legal obligations of Trustees. This arises from several sources: from the fact that the right to evoke the aid of the law is necessarily almost always in the hands of those who have neither the knowledge nor the means to avail themselves of it; from the expensive and uncertain character of all legal proceedings; from the fact that defaulting Trustees have usually disposed of all the property from which reimbursement could be enforced, and from the obstacles in the way of ready and effective enforcement of the obligations of bondsmen. The removal of these difficulties is a problem of the greatest importance. Probably something can be done toward it by giving to breaches of trust in all serious cases more the character of criminal offenses than they now possess, and punishing them accordingly. The theory that the relations between Trustee and cestui que trust are mainly material, and that there is less moral turpitude in wasting or misappropriating the funds of a minor or an heir than in stealing a horse or robbing a bank is essentially a vicious one. Legislators will find no more useful task to which to address themselves than that of rendering trust funds safe, and making the diversion of them disgraceful and dangerous, as it is in reality dishonorable.

BRITISH TRADE.

For thirty-three months the British exports have been steadily diminishing in value, comparing each month with the corresponding month of the previous year. The decline has proceeded without interruption, and now amounts to a large sum, as the following comparison will show. The two periods we have taken begin respectively in 1872 and 1875 with the month of March, and the values are given in pounds sterling:

	1872-3.	1875-6.	Decrease.
March	£20,170,000	£18,610,000	£1,560,000
April	21,030,000	20,220,000	810,000
May	20,770,000	18,230,000	2,540,000
June	20,220,000	18,340,000	1,880,000
July	23,010,000	20,250,000	2,760,000
August	24,560,000	19,420,000	5,140,000
September	23,150,000	19,850,000	3,300,000
October	22,660,000	18,480,000	4,180,000
November	22,470,000	18,360,000	4,110,000
December	20,520,000	17,300,000	3,220,000
January	20,300,000	16,660,000	3,640,000
February	20,330,000	16,480,000	3,850,000
Total	£259,190,000	£222,200,000	£36,990,000

The difference in the aggregates is £37,000,000, or fourteen per cent. It partly represents a fall in prices, and partly diminished quantities. The downward movement continues, and it is impossible to say how far it will go. On the other hand, in spite of falling prices, the value of the imports is more than maintained, the total for the year 1875 being the largest on record, and those for January and February, 1876, showing a further increase of ten and one-half per cent. over the same months of last year.

It is pretty well known that England is a creditor of most other nations, and that fact is usually given as the explanation of the steadiness with which she maintains her imports in the face of the great fall in the exports. The United States, being a debtor nation, has been forced largely to cut down her imports, while her exports continue nearly as extensive as ever. In this way a liquidation is taking place between each nation and the rest of the world. Nevertheless, there are some curious circumstances about the process. If England receives more and sends less to the rest of the world it would seem that there must be less employment for her laboring population. If we send abroad as much produce and merchandise as ever, and receive from foreigners a great deal less than we formerly did, it would appear that there must be more employment for our industry. To a certain extent this is the case. Wages are falling in England, and it is more difficult than it has been for years to find work for the manufacturing population. Our farmers, at least, are as prosperous as they are in average years, and the West, we believe, is suffering but little from hard times. Nevertheless, it is indisputable that there is a greater economy in home consumption in the United States, as compared with ordinary years, than there is in England. The vast imports of England are made in order to be consumed, and commodities would not continue to be imported if they could not be sold. The latest returns of the British Board of Trade show but little increase in the stocks of duty-paying articles in the bonded warehouses, while the business of the railroads is steadily increasing, though more slowly than in former years.

The London *Economist* once more repeats its anticipation of a change for the better in trade, as the consequence of cheap money, cheap bread, and low prices in all trades. It expresses some disappointment that nothing of the kind is yet visible, but comforts its readers with the reflection that "there can be no doubt, of course, that it is only postponed." There is no disputing this. Still, are not falling wages and diminished employment in England counter-influences to low prices and cheap money, and is not the state of affairs in other countries, which are customers of England, an important element in the problem? On the other hand it must be considered that changes are rapid and incessant in this age of the world, and they cannot be continually for the worse.

A NEW WEAPON.

It is a reproach to the inventive genius of the age that hitherto no improvements have been made in that familiar weapon, the umbrella. The present generation has seen the smooth-bore musket succeeded by the breech-loading rifle, and the old-fashioned 32-pounder made obsolete by the introduction of the 15-inch Rodman gun. The revolver and the bowie-knife, the percussion shell and the naval torpedo have all been invented during the present century, but the umbrella remains precisely the same uncertain and inefficient weapon that it was when first adopted as a substitute for the rapier. Whether it is used for purposes of offense or defense, it is equally unsatisfactory. Occasionally an irascible old gentleman attempts to strike a blow with a furled umbrella, but there is not on record a single case in which a serious wound has been thus inflicted, and it is now generally recognized that the umbrella cannot be effectually used either as a club or a cutting weapon. Tacticians are agreed that when an attack is made with an umbrella, the attacking party must use it exclusively as a thrusting weapon. Even when thus used, it is far inferior to the bayonet or the pike. If thrust violently into an adversary's stomach, or inserted carefully in his eye, a wound may be inflicted which will temporarily disable him. It is seldom, however, that a man will hold his eye sufficiently still to enable another to hit it with an umbrella, and the inability of the weapon to pierce through several thicknesses of cloth renders the modern stomach comparatively safe from an umbrella-thrust. In the hands of determined women, the umbrella is sometimes effectively employed in order to attract the attention of a car conductor, or to prepare a casual young man smoking a cigar on the car platform, to receive a tract on the sin of profane swearing. In such cases, however, the umbrella is intended merely to stimulate the mind through the medium of the ribs, and not as an offensive weapon. When used for defensive purposes, an open umbrella will sometimes ward off the attack of an infuriated poodle, and it is asserted that it has occasionally sheltered a cautious husband from a sudden shower of crockery, resulting from a depressed state of feminine hopes concerning a new bonnet and the sudden appearance of a domestic storm-centre in the area of the breakfast-room. Still, when all has been said in behalf of the umbrella that its advocates can possibly claim, the fact of its miserable inefficiency both for attack and defense must be conceded.

The recent invention of the torpedo-umbrella, by an ingenious citizen of Chicago, can be compared in value only to the invention of gunpowder, and the new weapon is as much superior to the old-fashioned umbrella as the musket was to the bow and arrow. The torpedo-umbrella resembles in its outward appearance the ordinary silk or cotton side-arm, but its stock is somewhat larger in diameter, and consists of two pieces, a hollow metallic tube and a wooden piston, the latter forming the handle of the weapon. Within that part of the tube which projects beyond the frame of the umbrella, and forms what is commonly called its point, is inclosed a cartridge containing a heavy charge of dynamite. This cartridge can be pushed forward and exploded simply by pressing the handle of the piston-rod, and as the force of the explosion is exerted on a line with the tube, the cartridge can be fired without danger to the operator, especially if he first spreads the umbrella, and thus interposes a shield against any possible splinters or flying fragments of an enemy.

It can easily be perceived that this simple weapon may be made extremely formidable in the hands of a cool and courageous man. If such a man were to be accosted in a lonely street at midnight by a suspicious-looking stranger, who should express a wish for his money or life, without evincing any particular preference for either, he would instantly open his umbrella, bring the point in contact with the stranger's waistcoat, and smartly drive down the piston. There would be a sharp explosion, and the stranger would vanish. No trace of the tragedy would be left in the neighborhood for the edification of the possible policeman who might bend his slow footsteps in the direction of the explosion during the following day, but minute and widely dispersed materials for a hundred inquests would afterward be collected by expert Coroners, who would enjoy a prolonged carnival of fees. No such satisfactory results could be achieved by any other known weapon. Unlike the revolver, the torpedo-umbrella never misses its aim; neither does it burden the operator with a useless corpse. Its work is done instantaneously, thoroughly, and with absolute certainty, and the Chicago inventor claims that by its aid an enterprising wife, who modestly shrinks from the trouble and cost of divorce suits, can prepare herself for a fresh husband, even in the most crowded thoroughfare, without danger of impertinent interference. So instantaneous is the effect produced by the explosion of the umbrella-torpedo, that had Mrs. LAURA FAIR used it in connection with the late Mr. CRITTENDEN, all that the bystanders would have noticed would have been a violent report and the inexplicable disappearance of Mr. CRITTENDEN—phenomena which no one would have dreamed of associating with a pretty woman and a seemingly harmless umbrella.

The new invention is eminently a timely one. We are now in the midst of the season of investigations, and on the eve of a Presidential campaign. If politicians, statesmen, and candidates are wise, they will instantly provide themselves with torpedo-umbrellas. If this is done there will be an end of newspaper "interviews." The hardiest "*Herald* Commissioner" would hesitate to approach a statesman to ask of him if he had recently stolen anything, or to buttonhole a candidate and inquire if he had really been in the habit of accepting bribes. At all events, such interviews would be undertaken only in clear weather, when there was reason to believe that the assaulted politician had left his umbrella at home. Hereafter the privacy of men with umbrellas will be strictly respected, and the traveling Briton who visits this country with his inevitable umbrella in his hand, can roam over the entire continent without finding a single representative of the traditional Yankee whose thirst for information has been recorded by every foreign book-making tourist.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Concord *Monitor*, the Nashua *Telegraph*, and the Portsmouth *Chronicle*, three of the most influential Republican papers in New-Hampshire, coincide in the desire that the delegates to the National Convention from that State be not hampered by the expression of a preference by the convention for any particular candidate for the Presidency.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* justifies Mr. Pendleton for taking his big fee, saying, with charming simplicity: "The railroad had been trying for years to collect the claim and failed, and Mr. Pendleton took it, collected it, and took his fee. All admit that thus far he was right. Then Mr. Pendleton became President of the railroad, and guardian for certain minors, who were principal owners of the road. Therefore Mr. Pendleton ought not to have made any charge for his services. Now this railroad must have had Directors, and the minors must have had relations and friends, who were cognizant of all the facts and assented to them, and it no doubt was deemed best for Mr. Pendleton to be created President of the road and guardian for the minors to better enable him to present the case."

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION CHOSEN IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, AND VERMONT—HARTRANFT AND HAYES THE CHOICE OF THE FIRST TWO—VERMONT WHOLLY UNTRAMMELED.

Three State Conventions were held yesterday, at which delegates to the Republican National Convention were chosen. In Pennsylvania, Messrs. John D. Cameron, W. R. Leeds, H. M. Hoyt, and Robert W. Mackey were chosen delegates at large, and resolutions were adopted instructing the delegation to present the name of Gov. Hartranft at Cincinnati as the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania for Presidential candidate. The Ohio Convention elected Messrs. Benjamin F. Wade, E. F. Noyes, J. W. Keifer, and W. H. Upson delegates at large, and instructed them to present Gov. Hayes' name to the National Convention for the Presidential nomination. The convention also nominated candidates for Secretary of State, Supreme Judge, and member of the Board of Public Works, to be voted for in October next. The Vermont State Convention chose Messrs. Luke P. Poland, Wheelock G. Veazey, George Howe, and George H. Bigelow, delegates at large to Cincinnati, leaving them entirely untrammeled by instruction or pledge. A clear and vigorous letter from Senator Morrill was read, in which he says the Presidential candidate must not be a man who will apologize for the preservation of the Union or the emancipation of a race.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG—AN UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI SELECTED—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—A HARMONIOUS MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—When the convention met this morning its work was practically done, as a consequence of the full interchange of opinion among all the delegates at the general caucuses last night, and of the district caucus held before and afterward. The delegates to Cincinnati, the Presidential electors, the resolutions, and the State Committee, had all been determined upon, and it only remained for the convention to formally ratify the action which had already been taken. There was therefore a prospect of a short session, to which no one objected, for the hotels here were so overcrowded that sojourning in the city was, to say the least, uncomfortable. At 10 o'clock this morning the delegates met again in caucus, to consider the action of the committees appointed last night, and especially that to name delegates to Cincinnati, and Presidential Electors, of which Mr. Rutan was Chairman. The report was gone over in detail, and resulted in several changes, the most important of which was the substituting Benjamin Harris Brewster, as an elector at large, in place of Edward H. Fickler. The latter gentleman had been chosen the previous evening at a caucus of the Philadelphia delegation, by a vote of 34 to 12; but, for some reason which did not appear on the surface, the country delegates overruled the city and put Mr. Brewster in the place. But where there had been so much consultation in advance there could be but little hitch in the formal proceedings, and the sessions, both morning and afternoon, were only formalities, which had not the attraction of novelty. Everything was done precisely as THE TIMES said it would be done. Gen. Koontze was temporary Chairman, and made a long speech. Mr. McPherson was President, and showed his sound sense by making a speech so short as to cause merriment. The committees reported in due form, and so the delegates, electors, and resolutions were chosen and adopted. Back of all these surface proceedings was the question as to where Pennsylvania will go after leaving Hartranft. It is one which cannot be answered. Although all the delegates have been chosen, no one will know for whom or how they will vote until they caucus at Cincinnati. To-night, as last night, there are assertions of unalterable fidelity to Hartranft, but confessions, on close questioning, that he has no chance. On the second choice the delegation may go for Blaine and Hayes, but without the slightest chance of determining which is the favorite and will secure the vote of the State, under the unit rule. There is a bitter feeling against Blaine displayed by some who will have something to do with controlling the delegation at Cincinnati, and no warm feeling for Hayes anywhere, but a sort of general, indistinct feeling to take him for want of something better. Pennsylvania, at Cincinnati, is to be a conundrum, and anxious inquirers are referred to Don Cameron for an answer.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The Republican State Convention met in the Opera-house at 12 M. to-day. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was elected temporary Chairman. Mr. Koontz made an address, after which the Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Officers were announced. The convention then took a recess until 2 P. M.

On reassembling, Edward McPherson, of Adams County, was chosen permanent President. J. D. Cameron, William R. Leeds, H. W. Hoyt, and Robert W. Mackey were elected as delegates at large to the National Convention.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Lancaster in 1875, and in view of the recent events at Washington, we emphatically indorse that part of it which demands honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it. The Republican Party is committed by its origin, its traditions, its history, and its duties to an intrepid and honest administration of public affairs, and where in national, State, or municipal life maladministration has existed or does exist we demand that it be exposed, corrected, and the guilty punished, and to this end we pledge the full measure of our support as citizens and as voters.

Resolved, That we look to the Cincinnati Convention to give us candidates for President and Vice President who are above suspicion, and in whose personal integrity the nation can most surely trust, and that we also look to our friends throughout the State to make sure that in presenting candidates for Congress and the Legislature they secure those only who are known to be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, having nothing in their past history which they wish to blot out, or to apologize for, or would have the Nation forget, arraign the Democratic leaders in Congress, and their abettors, for the preferences shown to the deadly principles, and for the subservience shown to the defiant leaders of the late Confederacy now dominating them; for their removal from office of Union soldiers and the appointment of Confederate soldiers; for the repeated indications of their purpose, only controlled by fear, to open the Treasury of the nation to the alarming and unjust pecuniary demands from the insurrectionary States; for their persistent efforts to force amnesty upon men too proud and unrepentant to ask it, or too guilty to deserve it, and for the combined recklessness and cowardice of their course on financial questions, a recklessness which mischievously holds out a threat to overthrow existing laws, and a cowardice or incapacity to originate a substitute for them—all of which exposes the Democratic Party as without national instinct, or an unsectional impulse, or an affirmative policy, and unfit to be trusted by the country, which, when last under their control, they madly hurried into the vortex of civil war.

Resolved, That recent events in the late slave States clearly expose a purpose on the part of the Democratic Party to seize them all and wield them as a unit in the next Presidential election, and to this end brutal and bloody conspiracies have been made to coerce voters, and base legislative conspiracies are at this moment in operation in order that an unprincipled and fraudulent majority may deprive properly chosen officers of their rights, and as against these outrages we take an appeal to the people of the nation.

Resolved, That the common safety demands that our public schools shall not only be free to all, but shall be preserved from all special or partial control. All attempts to divide the school fund for any purpose whatever, or to divert any portion of it into a channel not under popular control, is to be frowned upon and resisted with unyielding firmness. The recent defeat in the Democratic Legislature of Maryland of a constitutional amendment to secure the common school fund of that State against division reveals at once a grave danger, and its source, and with other like facts makes plain the duty of Congress to submit such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as when adopted will effectually defend the common school system from all enemies, open or covert.

Resolves, That the attempt of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington, in the face of the depressed condition of American industry, to inflict upon the nation a free-trade tariff, is an insult to the intelligence of the people and an evidence of the inability of the Democratic Party to meet the present wants of the country. The remedy for our suffering is in a higher, not a lower tariff.

Resolved, That the neglect of the public business of the State by the present majority of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the plainly apparent purpose of that majority to prolong the session with the sole object of thereby increasing their pay, is worthy of the strongest censure, and must, if persisted in, awaken the just indignation of an outraged people.

Resolved, That the uniform policy of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania in keeping down the burdens of taxation, while steadily reducing the public debt, should be persistently maintained. When the debt is wiped out the public expenditures should be confined to the civil expenses of the State Government, the support of her public and soldiers' orphans' schools, and the efficiency of her reformatory and penal institutions.

Resolved, That the recommendation by Gov. Hartranft of a uniform system of municipal government throughout the State, and of the adoption of effective measures to prevent a further increase of municipal indebtedness, is worthy of all commendation, and should be put into practical operation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That in recognition of the eminent services, both in the field and cabinet, the rare executive ability and unswerving rectitude of Gov. John F. Hartranft, the Republicans of Pennsylvania with just pride present his name to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, in the full confidence that the great qualities which have rendered his administration of State affairs a model even by the confession of political foes will insure as wise, as capable, as unflinching, as honest, and as successful conduct of the vast and varied interests of the nation; that the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to present Gov. Hartranft's name to the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania, and to give him an earnest, constant, and united support, and upon all questions to be brought before or arising in convention to cast the vote of Pennsylvania as the majority of the delegates shall direct.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO.

THE DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI—THE PLATFORM AND STATE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, March 29.—The Republican State Convention, which met at 11 o'clock to-day in the Opera-house, and completely filled that spacious building, was put in a good frame of mind by a thrilling little speech from the temporary President, ex-Gov. J. C. Lee, who briefly reviewed the grand achievements of the Republican Party, dwelt quite fully on the public record, high character, and private simplicity of Ohio's favorite candidate for President, and concluded as follows: "While we make no threat to Republicans elsewhere, and assure them that it possible Ohio in any event will elect Republican electors, yet we know that with R. B. Hayes at the head of the ticket we largely increase the chances of that success."

The first business of the convention, after permanent organization, was to receive reports from the various Congressional District delegations on the delegates selected to the Cincinnati Convention. Following this the convention proceeded to nominate four delegates to represent the State at large at Cincinnati. Senator Sherman's name was suggested for one of the State delegates, but his neighbors of Mansfield stated they were satisfied that the Senator did not desire to serve in that capacity, as he preferred to leave such matters in the hands of the unofficial members of the party. At this point W. D. Bickham, of the Dayton *Journal*, rose and said he had directly contrary information from Senator Sherman, that he, [Mr. Sherman,] being a strong Hayes man, was willing to go to Cincinnati as a pronounced friend of Hayes. Bickham further said the selection of Sherman would go far to silence all talk that the Hayes movement in Ohio was only skin deep. Sherman's Mansfield neighbors reiterated their first statement. Here a delegate arose and nominated the old "War Horse," B. F. Wade, for one of the delegates at large. The suggestion was received with wild applause. Then Bickham came forward again and moved that each delegate in presenting a name for the Cincinnati Convention be required to say distinctly whether such person is for Hayes first, last, and all the time. This motion was met with an unexpected cry of "No! no! no!" from all parts of the house. Mr. Bickham took his seat, but as the Chair manifested a disinclination to put the motion he stepped forward on the stage again to insist on the instructions being given in accordance with his motion. The convention became somewhat angered, and tried to hiss and cry Bickham down, but he folded his arms and faced the assemblage until order was comparatively restored, when a delegate from Cincinnati moved to lay Bickham's motion on the table, which the convention did by an overwhelming vote.

While this little tilt would seem to indicate a decided undercurrent for some other man than Hayes, it should be stated that Bickham's course was regarded by the convention as unwise and obnoxious, and therefore they rebuked him vigorously. At 5 o'clock the convention had to vacate the Opera-house without finishing its business, and adjourned to meet at the City Hall at 7:30 P. M.

It is a little curious that the convention selected Ben Wade as one of the State delegates to Cincinnati without knowing anything about his preference for President. Owing to the high esteem in which the Republicans of Ohio hold the old gentleman, he received next to the highest number of votes cast for delegates to Cincinnati, Noyes only leading him. It is believed to-night that Wade's real preference is for Morton, whatever respect he may pay to the resolution instructing for Hayes. In view of this fact, there is not the best of satisfaction felt over the choice of Mr. Wade. The springing of his name on the Convention was altogether unlooked for, as he had not before been spoken of, and it is scarcely known to-night who placed him in nomination. The dissatisfaction is further heightened by the fact that Morton has only a slight foothold in Ohio. The other three delegates at large, E. T. Noyes, J. W. Keifer, and W. H. Upson, are pronounced Hayes men, though as to second choice, Noyes and Keifer would go for Bristow, while Upson, being from the Western Reserve, would probably support Blaine. It is utterly impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what the second choice of the district delegates to Cincinnati is. They are all for Hayes, but extremely reticent about naming their second choice. It may be safely said, however, that if the National Convention were to be held next week, and Hayes out of the race, a large majority of the Ohio delegation would vote for Bristow. The convention to-day was very harmonious, and the following excellent State ticket was nominated:

For Secretary of State—Milton H. Barnes, of Guernsey.

For Supreme Judge—W. W. Boynton, of Loraine.

For Member of the Board of Public Works—James C. Evans, of Delaware.

The following is the platform:

First—The Republicans of Ohio renew their allegiance to the Republican Party of the United States, and reaffirm its principles of free government as declared and defined by the grand men of 1776, and endeared to the people of our times by the sacrifices of war and the blessings of an assured union of the States, based upon universal liberty.

Second—The citizens of the several States of the Union are also citizens of the nation, and are equal under the Constitution and laws in all rights of citizenship, and are entitled to full and equal protection in their exercise.

Third—We favor an honest and economical administration of the Government, and favor retrenchment and reform in the public service; personal integrity and fidelity should be required of all officials, and when found to be dishonest and corrupt they should be prosecuted and punished, and we cordially commend the vigorous prosecution of public offenders by the present National Administration.

Fourth—The national credit and honor must be sacredly maintained.

Fifth—We recognize gold as the true standard of value, and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium, and declare that that policy of finance should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar.

Sixth—We favor a tariff for revenue with incidental protection to American industry.

Seventh—We stand by our system of free common schools supported by general taxation. There must be no division of the school fund, and no sectarian interference with the schools.

Eighth—To the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to liberal bounties and pensions.

Ninth—The thanks of the people are due to President Grant for his faithful adherence to Republican principles, and we assure him of the gratitude of the country for the distinguished service he has rendered as a soldier and a civilian.

Tenth—The Republican Party of Ohio, having full confidence in the honesty, ability, and patriotism of Rutherford B. Hayes, cordially present him to the National Republican Convention for the nomination for President of the United States, and our State delegates to that convention are instructed and the district delegates are requested, to use their best efforts to secure his nomination.

The State Central Committee organized by electing W. C. Cooper, of Knox, Chairman, and the following Executive Committee was appointed: A. T. Wikoff, Chairman; J. C. Donaldson, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; John Little, of Greene, and William Leonard, of Cuyahoga.

The delegates are very generally pleased with their work. The convention closed its work this evening with three rousing cheers for the ticket and platform, after which Lieut. Gov. Lee mounted the stage and proposed three cheers for Hayes, "the next President of America," which were given heartily.

THE REPUBLICANS OF VERMONT.

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI UNPLEDGED TO ANY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE—MR. BLAINE OR MR. BRISTOW THE CHOICE OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS—LETTER OF SENATOR MORRILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, March 29.—The main features of the Republican State Convention to-day were the pithy and pertinent letter of Senator Morrill, the excellent speech by Judge Poland, and the brief discussion over the selection of F. E. Woodbridge, ex-member of Congress as delegate from the First District. Mr. Woodbridge got the nomination in the sub-convention of the district delegates by but three majority. When the nominations were reported to the convention Mr. Woodbridge was boldly attacked by Delegate Farrington, of St. Albans, and had there been others equally bold and ready to second him, it would have been easy to have got a vote referring the nomination back to the district delegates, with a request that they present some other name in place of Mr. Woodbridge's. But the question coming up flatly on acceptance or rejection, the convention did not consider that it could squarely overrule the choice of the district delegates, and the nomination passed with the rest. The best part of the convention regret that Woodbridge was pressed on the convention, and consider the delegation weakened, if not disgraced, by his presence on it. A resolution sent on from Washington by Senator Edmunds commending President Grant, and thanking him especially for declining a third term, was tabled by the Committee on Resolutions. Though a majority of the convention were doubtless for Blaine, the delegates were selected without reference to their preferences. Judge Poland, who heads the delegation, is understood to be opposed to Blaine. To most of the other delegates Blaine or Bristow would be acceptable.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

BURLINGTON, March 29.—The Republican State Convention to choose ten delegates and ten alternates to represent the State of Vermont in the coming national convention convened in the city hall this morning. The convention is a very large one, some five hundred delegates being in attendance, and in point of ability, influence, and character the gathering is a remarkable one. Hon. Russell S. Taft, of Burlington, was elected President, and J. M. Hoyt and H. S. Tennant Secretaries, and one Vice President from each county was chosen.

On taking the chair Mr. Taft made a short speech, saying that the action of the Democrats during the last six months shows that the mission of the Republican Party is not ended. The coming National Republican Convention will name the next President. I but give voice, said he, to the feelings of the Republicans of Vermont when I say that the cry "a clean departure from Grantism" finds no more approval than when the great silent man of the country met Lee at Appomattox.

Mr. Taft's address was received with loud applause. A letter was read from United States Senator Justin S. Morrill to Hon. George Nicholas, in which he acknowledges the invitation to be present at the convention, and expresses his faith that the convention will send delegates of sterling character and wisdom. It is evident, he says, that the election of a Republican President in our Centennial year is quite possible, and possible only because he will deserve to be elected. Our candidate must be the embodiment of the Union sentiment of the country, neither ready to apologize for the preservation of the Union nor for the emancipation of a race, and true not only to fundamental principles which have ever given vitality to the Republican Party, preserved the national credit, protected the great industrial interests of the country, and opened the way for a return to specie payment, but our candidate must also furnish in his own behalf a name and character as a man of affairs, with robust convictions of duty that shall be a sufficient guaranty to secure ability, purity, and strict economy in all branches of the executive department. The coming national contest is likely to be conducted with earnestness, perhaps by a resort to all the vituperative eloquence and extravagant abuse which extreme partisanship is apt to esteem as among its most potent weapons of political warfare. But this system of tactics has signally failed where it might have been expected to be the most effective, and we may well feel our courage reinforced by the late overthrow of the New-Hampshire Democracy where hatred of Republicanism suffers no diminution from any disadvantage of a northern latitude. A sad mistake, as it turned out, was made in selecting Gen. Belknap for Secretary of War, a mistake now happily corrected by the selection of a successor of unquestioned fitness as well as of unquestioned Republicanism. Yet even those who may have most cause to dislike the late Secretary never suspected his personal integrity until he dropped forever from his high position. In fact, it is the truth of history to say the military officers have almost universally escaped such imputations, exceptions being so rare as to provoke worldwide commentary. But even military men, had they been placed in the Garden of Eden, might not have done much better than he who said, "The woman gave me and I did eat." The flaming sword is already drawn to execute justice; no true Republicans desire that any guilty man shall escape, and they have pursued and will pursue and punish rascals as swiftly when found stealing in their own party as when found in any other. But they do not connive at the escape of a Tweed, nor do they stop the pursuit on any trail because it leads to their own camp. The Republican Party does not attempt to "crock" all mankind by one general indictment based upon the offense of a single individual, although it will be found to possess sufficient health and righteous wrath to cut off all offending members, knowing that it will then hold in its patriotic ranks a large majority of the people. A House of Representatives where Northern Democrats are mainly excluded by their Speaker from the lead on committees, and where ex-Confederate officers now hold the dominating influence, cannot be expected to act with exalted ideas of patriotism, but solely inspired, as it would seem, with the purpose to rule the Government they so lately sought to ruin.

After the transaction of routine business, the convention took a recess.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and Hon. L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury, made an address, in which he said it would never do to let the Democratic Party have the reins of the Government. Their control of one branch of Congress had raised an alarm through the entire North lest the always dominant Southern wing should regain sway. He favored amnesty to rebels, but was not in favor of putting them in power. It was the providence of God that gave the Democratic Party as much power as they possess, but they have more power than they will have again for many years. He thought it too early to express a preference for a Presidential candidate.

The election of delegates at large being in order, the following were elected: Hon. L. P. Poland, of St. Johnsbury; Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland; Hon. George Howe, of Brattleboro, and Hon. George H. Bigelow, of Burlington.

The following are the district delegates elected: Warren C. French, of Woodstock; Col. Roswell Farnam, of Bradford; S. P. Carpenter, of Richmond; J. L. Mason, of Richford; Col. Mason Colbern, of Manchester; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vergennes.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That in this Centennial year we again affirm our devotion to those fundamental principles upon which the Republic and the Republican Party were founded. Among these are:

First—The preservation of the liberties and equal rights of all citizens throughout and the impartial and vigorous administration of the laws in every part of the country, for the protection and enforcement of public and private rights, and the punishment of violence and crimes.

Second—The pure and economical administration of every department of the Government, so as to produce the greatest benefit to the people with as little burden of taxation as may be consistent therewith.

Third—The safety of the Republic depends upon the intelligence as well as the virtue of its citizens, and it is essential that the public school system shall be maintained in order that every child may receive such education as will fit him for useful citizenship, and we are unalterably opposed to any diversion of public school money for any purpose whatever.

Fourth—We rally to the standard of the Republican Party as the only one under which we can hope to obtain an honest and effective maintenance of the Government, as well as for the defense of the Treasury against unjust demands and expenditures growing out of the rebellion.

Fifth—The best interests of all citizens, of every condition and pursuit, imperatively demand the speediest return to a specie basis of values and currency, and we hail with gratification the act of a Republican Congress definitely providing for that end, and we are firmly opposed to the repeal thereof or to any step backward in the matter.

Sixth—We are in favor of untiring prosecution and punishment of public fraud and crime wherever existing, and we repeat the declaration "Let no guilty man escape."

Seventh—We demand that our national candidates shall be men of tried integrity, who will carry out this policy of reform and preserve inviolate the great results of the war.

The convention then adjourned.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

A HEATED DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—THE LEGITIMISTS AND BONAPARTISTS ANGRILY LEAVE THE HALL IN A BODY—THE AMNESTY PROPOSALS.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day indulged in a heated debate concerning the validity of the election of M. Poujade, Republican, from the Arrondissement of Carpentras, Department of Vaucluse. M. Boyer, Legitimist, moved that the election be annulled. The members of the Left interrupted and protested. M. Boyer thereupon quitted the House. Subsequently, when a vote was about to take place, the Bonapartists and Legitimists, upon a sign from the Duke de la Rochefoucauld Bissacia, a Legitimist member from the Arrondissement of Mamers, in the department of Sarthe, quitted the House in a body. M. Grevy, the President of the Chamber, protested and stated that systematic abstention was punishable. M. Poujade's election was then confirmed.

Messrs. Ricard and Dufaure to-day gave evidence before the Senate's Committee on the Amnesty Proposals. They pointed to documents showing that the majority of the convicts persist in considering themselves political martyrs, and felt no regret for their crimes. The return of such men to society would constitute a positive peril. The sentiments evinced in pamphlets, journals, and speeches by refugees abroad also showed that they, if permitted to return to France, would bring back sentiments of hatred even more vehement than were displayed during the Commune, and the intention of accomplishing so-called necessary separation. Therefore it was absolutely impossible to think of either partial or general amnesty in favor of such persons. The Government, however, wished largely to exercise clemency toward those who desired to live peaceably, and would take measures to bring about the extensive exercise of President MacMahon's right to pardon immediately upon the rejection of the amnesty motions.

FIXING THE TERM OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch says the Senate yesterday arranged the method for the practical renewal of its membership every three years, as prescribed by the constitutional laws. The Departments are divided, according to alphabetical order, into three categories, each represented by seventy-five Senators. The first category comprised the departments from Ain to Gard, including the colonies of Algeria, Guadaloupe, and La Réunion. The second comprised the departments from Garonne to Oise, including the colonies of Constantine and Martinique. The third took in the departments from Orne to Yonne, including the colonies of Oran and Pondicherry. Lots were then drawn to decide the order in which the Senators of the three categories must seek re-election. The result was that the Senators in the first category are to retire after nine years, those in the second after three years, and those in the third after six years. The second category of Senators thus obliged to retire at the expiration of three years includes at present fifty-one members of the Right and eighteen of the Left.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

NEUTRALITY OF SERVIA—THE TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the powers have demanded from Servia guarantees for her continued neutrality, and have asked the Porte to accelerate pacification of the provinces.

The *Times* in its second edition this afternoon has a Berlin special containing the following: "The Russian press is gradually withdrawing from the conservative position assumed at the beginning of the rebellion in Herzegovina. Neither the necessity of keeping Turkey intact, nor the expediency of Russia acting conjointly with Austria is longer insisted upon." The official *Invalide Russe*, on the contrary, attributes the dangerous position of the insurgents to Austria's partiality for Turkey, forgetting entirely that Austria's proceedings have been so long supported by Russia. The Moscow *Gazette*, which is always well informed in foreign matters, has suddenly changed its tone. It proposes that the Turkish troops be withdrawn from Herzegovina and the province either ceded to or placed under the administration of the Prince of Montenegro, who in return might be induced to recognize the Sultan as his suzerain. This suggestion is put forward because the *Gazette* thinks that all hope of carrying out the reform programmee must be abandoned while there are Turkish troops in Herzegovina to encourage Mohammedan fanaticism and while the Porte is penniless and impotent to do anything effectual, without mentioning Austria's well-known opposition to any such plans. The *Gazette* concludes by inviting England to co-operate with Russia for this purpose.

VIENNA, March 29.—The *Tagblatt*, of this city says that after the Austrian representative had informed Prince Milan, of Servia, that if he declared war against Turkey, Austria would be compelled to occupy Servia, Prince Milan wrote to the Emperor of Russia asking for paternal advice in the matter. The Czar replied that if the Eastern question were still solvable without a great conflict, he hoped Prince Milan would avoid anything tending to disturb the peace of Europe. If, however, further complications arose, Servia would lose nothing by having waited. In consequence of this letter, Servia gave pacific assurances.

RAGUSA, March 29.—The Turkish Pacification Commissioner has issued a proclamation granting all refugees a month to return to their homes, after which the property of the absentees will be confiscated.

BERLIN, March 30.—A special dispatch from Ragusa to the *Prussian Cross Gazette* reports that Baron Rodich, the Austrian Peace Commissioner, has broken off negotiations with the Turkish officials.

LONDON, March 30.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the committee of the Bosnian refugees have sent telegraphic dispatches to the three Emperors entreating them in the name of God not to send the refugees back under the Turkish yoke.

AUSTRIA INSISTS ON PROVISION FOR THE RETURN OF REFUGEES.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that Count Andrassy has sent a summons to the Porte insisting upon preparations being immediately made for the return of the fugitives from Herzegovina. The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that the Herzegovinian insurgents, acting on the advice of the Prince of Montenegro, have consented to a twelve days' truce. The Porte has promised Austria to keep its troops stationary during the truce. Negotiations have commenced.

GERMANY.

A NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR—COUNT VON ARNIM.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch contains the following: It is said that St. Vallier is to take the place of Gontaut-Biron as French Ambassador to Germany. Count Henry Von Arnim has been summoned to appear before the Imperial Court of Discipline, at Potsdam, on the 28th of April. It is said he will remain abroad, hoping to be pardoned soon. He has heavily mortgaged his property to prevent its sequestration.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH—SOJOURN AT EMS ADVISED BY HIS PHYSICIANS—A REGENCY PROBABLE.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning has an editorial on the subject of the rumored indisposition of the Emperor of Russia, of which the following is an extract: "We believe the facts concerning the Czar are that he is seriously ill, and that the doctors have recommended his prolonged sojourn at Ems and afterward in Switzerland. Therefore it is probable that the public convenience will necessitate the Czarewitch exercising the functions of the Emperor during his absence." The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following: "The prospect of a regency in Russia excites much speculation here concerning its probable relations between Russia and Germany because of the anti-German tendencies of the Czarewitch."

VIENNA, March 29.—The story of the resignation of M. Novikoff, the Russian Minister at this court, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Count Andrassy, recently given currency to by a special telegram to the London *Times*, is declared to be devoid of foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times*, in its financial article this morning, understands that the capital required for testing the practicability of the Channel tunnel is being rapidly subscribed. The French company already has 2,000,000 francs—half of the requisite amount. The English company, if not already equally advanced, doubtless soon will be, and the experiments will be in active progress before long.

It is stated that representatives of England and France will shortly meet to negotiate a new commercial treaty.

Messrs. Streckeisen, Bischoff & Co., merchants doing business at No. 7 Great Winchester street, in this city, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $600,000.

THE IRISH RIFLE TEAM.

LONDON, March 30.—At a meeting of the Irish Rifle Team Association, yesterday, rules were adopted regulating the preliminary contests for the selection of a team to go to Philadelphia. A letter from Sir Henry Halford was read, urging that an united team be sent to America, but this proposal was rejected, as the Irish riflemen have already forwarded their acceptance of the American challenge.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE RUN FOR THE GREAT NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, March 29.—To-day was the last of the Northampton and Pytchley Hunt meeting at Northampton. The feature of the day was the race for the great Northamptonshire Stakes of 300 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each for all ages, fifteen sovereigns forfeit; entrance three sovereigns to be the only liability if forfeit be declared by Feb. 8. There were sixty subscribers, of whom thirty declared forfeit. The course was about two miles, and the field consisted of six horses. The race was won by Prodigal, an "outsider," the two favorites being badly beaten, Munden coming in fourth, and Stray Shot last. The following is the summary:

Mr. R. Forrester's bl. h. Prodigal, by Outcast, out of Penitent's dam, aged	1
Lord Rosebery's ch. c. Lauzun, (late Mr. Foot's,) by Gladiateur, out of Lovelace, 3 years	2
Lord Falmouth's br. f. Cataclysm, by Lord Lyon, out of Hurricane, 4 years	3
Mr. R. Howett's br. c. Munden, by Hanstead, out of Ambush, 5 years	0
Mr. H. Baltazzi's b. f. Stray Shot, by Toxophilite, out of Vaga, 4 years	0

The following was the betting just previous to the start: 5 to 2 against Munden; 5 to 2 against Stray Shot; 3 to 1 against Cataclysm; 5 to 1 against Prodigal, and 6 to 1 against Lauzun.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN BARK—A SCHOONER BURNED.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Manila, by way of Hong Kong March 27, says the American bark Metis, Capt. Kent, in ballast, from Hong Kong, for the United States, via Manila, recently grounded on the Palanac Shoals and remains.

PARA, March 28.—The American schooner Silver Star, Capt. Mahony, from New-York Feb. 26, for this port, arrived recently and soon after took fire, and became a total loss. She had her inward bound cargo aboard, which was an assorted one, and included 6,000 gallons of petroleum, 900 barrels of flour, 25,000 feet of lumber, 200 barrels of rosin, and 100 boxes perfumery.

SURVIVORS OF THE STRATHMORE.

TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN CAPTAIN WHO RESCUED THEM.

LONDON, March 29.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the subject of the adventures of the survivors of the emigrant ship Strathmore, which concludes as follows: "The vessel which at length arrived to rescue them was a United States whaler, on her course to the South Sea fisheries. Her Captain, we are told, gave up the chance of the season's profits, for the sake of the poor creatures he found at the Crozets, and who needed an amount of care they could not have received it he had taken them with him. We are sure the English nation will judge as it deserves of the sacrifice to which Capt. Gifford submitted, and will not fail to do honor, and something more than bare honor, to the deed and to the man."

ABYSSINIA AND EGYPT.

THE TRUCE BROKEN BY THE ABYSSINIANS—DEFEAT OF THEIR FORCES.

LONDON, March 30.—A special dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily News* says the truce granted to the King of Abyssinia has been broken. The Abyssinians have again suffered severe losses. The King, with all his forces, has retreated to Lohiahi, near Godofelasie, and again sued for peace. Ras Baro, his principal adviser, was killed in a recent engagement.

A THREATENED DISASTER.

THE DAM OF THE LYNDEBROOK RESERVOIR, NEAR WORCESTER, MASS., IN DANGER—THE WATER WASHING THE EARTH FROM UNDER IT.

WORCESTER, March 29.—About 8 o'clock tonight the alarm was given through the valley that the dam of the Lyndebrook Reservoir, which supplies this city with water, was giving way. The work of clearing out the dwelling-houses and mills throughout the valley was at once begun, and the excitement was very great. The water in the outlet of the reservoir, two miles below, soon began to raise, and assumed a dark, muddy color. At the dam efforts were being made to avert the threatening danger, but nothing effectual could be done, and from 8 o'clock until 9 the danger increased, the water pouring in torrents through the stone gate-house. An entrance was forced to the gate-house, but the waste-gate could not be opened, it being clogged with stones and gravel, and the iron rods with which it is worked being bent.

The break is in the archway about 60 feet long running under the entire dam, and about 20 feet from the water-face the water has forced its way up through the bottom of the arch, and is pouring out of the gate-house in a stream 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Below the gate-house the water has washed out the earth for a distance of 30 feet by twenty in width where the dam ends, and the water finds its way into the waste-way. At the water face of the archway the masonry shows no signs of weakness, and the water is working its way under it for some distance back in the pond. If it washes out the earth below the archway, the entire dam at its highest point will cave in, and as the descent for the first mile is about one hundred feet through a narrow ravine, great damage is feared. The reservoir covers one hundred and forty acres, and stores 670,000,000 gallons of water. It is hoped that the water will run off gradually, and that the break will not increase.

LATER.

WORCESTER, March 30.—A reporter has just come in, having left the dam at 1 o'clock A. M., and reports the danger increasing. The gulf is widening and the dam is not expected to hold together until sunrise. The water running through the arch is black and muddy and all hopes of preventing a terrible disaster are now abandoned. The fire hydrants and water-pipes in the city are being opened to draw off as much of the water as possible.

The break is enlarging rapidly. The stream below has been rising at the rate of two feet an hour since 12 o'clock. The dam is being anxiously watched, and word has been sent through the valley to expect the flood at any moment.

WORCESTER, March 30—2:30 A. M.—The latest reports are that the break is still enlarging.

The *Spy* will probably not be issued, as there is no water to feed the boilers.

WORCESTER, March 30, 2:45—A. M.—The dam still holds. The fire department has been called out, and every pipe through which water can run is being opened. The gap is gradually increasing, but the water is being drawn off rapidly, and, if the dam hold twelve hours longer it is believed the danger to mills and houses will be averted. The dam is five miles from the city.

WORCESTER, March 30—2:50 P. M.—All the water has stopped running through the city pipes, and it is thought the dam has given way bodily. If such is the case there will be no communication except on foot with the city.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 30—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States and southern New-England, clear or fair weather and light southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer.*

THE GOLD MINERS' TRIALS.

BLACK HILLS EMIGRANTS CHEATED.

HOW THEY ARE DUPED BY THE RAILROADS—A GOOD PLAN TO COUNT THE COST—A STAMPEDE AT THE DIGGINGS—THE STORIES OF DISCONSOLATE UNFORTUNATES—DECEPTIVE PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory,
Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

In my last I spoke of the cheap fares which now prevail between St. Louis and the Black Hills country. The St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, for instance, advertise to carry passengers from St. Louis to Cheyenne for $25, and through to Custer City for $35. But there is deception in this. The tickets which are sold at this price are third class, or emigrant tickets, and, while the passenger has tolerable comforts until he gets to Omaha, he at that point begins to see through the cheat. Owing to the great rush for the West, and to the snow blockade on a portion of the Union Pacific, he finds the limited rolling stock of the road more than ever crippled, and he may have to wait from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before he can proceed on his way. He is then crowded into old and filthy coaches, or freight-cars improvised for the occasion, and in company with the one or two hundred emigrants that leave Omaha about every two days, he finds his journey thence to Cheyenne—over five hundred miles—a very tedious and perhaps sickening one. This, at least, is the story of many of the passengers who have landed here during the past few days. And their mutterings are somewhat fierce when they discover that reaching Cheyenne is but the beginning of their troubles. Those that have bought through tickets to Custer City find that no regular transportation is provided, and they must await the pleasure of the freighters, on top of whose loads they are to wearisomely make the remaining 250 miles of their trip. Besides all this they are taxed extra for baggage, and, driven to the notion that their equipment is all wrong, must purchase arms and supplies at steep prices from the wily Cheyenne merchant. If the passenger fails to put up sufficient food for the journey he will have to pay one dollar for each meal that he gets along the way.

It is best that this matter should be made plain. The fare from St. Louis to Cheyenne, first class—and few men would want anything worse—is $41, and first class thence to Custer City is all the way from $25 to $50. The Concord coaches are not yet running regularly between the latter places, but will be soon after the 1st of April. Travelers to the Black Hills must count the cost before they start. Their fare and outfit, to make the trip in any sort of comfort, will cost $125. And every man should have from $100 to $200 left over to meet expenses at the "diggings" before he can hope to take in anything. These promises of cheap tickets and a pleasant trip to the Black Hills are a delusion and a snare.

I have in previous letters given it as my conviction that this big excitement about the Black Hills was gotten up by speculators and interested parties. The more I learn, and the more I talk with the returning prospectors, the better I am satisfied that this is true. The whole thing, from top to bottom, through and through, is a deliberate, despicable fraud. Cheyenne, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, and perhaps a few other frontier towns, are reaping considerable benefit from this furore. So are the transportation companies. But it will not last long. The numerous parties now coming back every day from Custer City, Hill City, and the other diggings, are very free to say that they have been deceived, swindled. Some of the 200 belonging to the Carpenter expedition, from St. Louis and vicinity, which arrived last night, have already got their eyes opened, and refuse to go further.

For fear the excitement may lag at any time, the press keep up their stories about great discoveries and the glowing tales which returning pilgrims bring. But I find that in nine cases out of ten these are myths. Your correspondent, in his diligent hunt to find any one out of the hundreds now coming back that has rich nuggets to show, or big stories to tell, has failed to find the first man who has taken out enough gold to pay his expenses while in the "diggings." I am told there are some who have done this, and much better. They are probably so busy making their fortunes that they have not time to let their friends know of their good luck. In the light of all the facts I have gathered I am free to say that such telegrams as the Associated Press agents are sending out from day to day, of which the following just forwarded is a specimen, are calculated to deceive:

> CHEYENNE, March 21.—James Allen arrived here from the Black Hills yesterday for supplies. He brings with him several hundred dollars worth of gold dust. He reports business in the Hills lively. Over one hundred teams have left here during the last three days loaded with passengers and freight. The city is full of men outfitting. Large amounts of transportation are waiting passengers who arrive here on every train.

It was only a day or two ago that parties, who had come directly from James Allen's camp, reported on the authority of the men working with him that they had not made expenses during their Winter's work. The "several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust" which Mr. Allen has brought here is not the result of one man's work, as might be supposed from the telegram, but the sum of the scant earnings of himself and party. The substance of the following interview will throw more light on this subject:

Charles Klingerman, a reputable citizen of Laramie City, fifty miles west of here, returned a few days ago, having made a very careful and thorough search of "the diggings." He left Laramie City on the 1st of February with a party of four men, one of them an old Californian. They found nothing doing at Custer City. Large numbers were scantily provisioned and out of money. Nearly one-half of the 400 cabins in town were vacant. The several stores, stocked with liquors, groceries, clothing, and miners' supplies, were having scarcely any trade, although there were goods enough in camp to meet the requirements of a population of 3,000. Saloons and dance-houses alone were exhibiting life, and absorbing what odd change there was in the community. They found Hill City much in the same condition. A thorough examination of Spring Gulch, along which the richest diggings have been said to exist, did not result in anything very reassuring. From the old prospect holes and many new ones they washed out hundreds of pans of dirt, and did not average one color to ten pans. They came up with Jim Allen's party (the man mentioned in the telegram.) He has been working seven hands all Winter. While Klingerman was there he saw them clean up a three days' run, and they obtained one ounce and five pennyweights of gold, as the result of twenty-one days' work. The gold assayed $16 to the ounce. This would make the average about one dollar per day to the man, and the miners said that this was about the average they had made all Winter. It might, therefore, be well to explain that the "several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust" (500 I am told) was the product of eight men's work three months. This explanation will apply to most of the telegrams of the same nature which are sent out from here. Mr. Klingerman came across a party of five old Montana miners, also at work on Spring Creek. They had been at work five months, and claimed to have taken out $1,400, or at the rate of $55 per month to the man. This was the best result he heard of in the country. He did not see the gold that these men pretended to have taken out, but took their word for it.

The miners in camp who are waiting for Spring to open and the frost to come out of the ground, so they can renew their search along the gulches, while away the hours in various amusements. Groups can be seen huddled about the camp-fires listening to the stories of old prospectors and plainsmen. Here are Californians of '49, Pike's Peakers of '58, and miners who for twenty years and more have tramped up and down the gulches and slopes, and know almost every foot of ground where gold and silver has been taken, in California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, New-Mexico, Montana, and Wyoming. They can tell of big strikes, of hair-breadth escapes, and the ups and downs of a prospector's life. Their experience whets the memory of comrades, and provokes the rehearsal of other yarns, while it awes to silence the new-comer, who had seen but little of the world when he set out for the Black Hills. Many groups while away the time in camp at card-playing, some read, and now and then, to shake off the dull monotomy of camp-life, they get up a foot-race or shooting-match.

A gentleman who has just come in from Hill City reports the town nearly deserted. Of the 200 houses not more than ten or twelve are occupied. The only merchant still in trade there was about to pull up stakes. The most of those who lived there had gone up north some fifteen miles, to the new camp, Rapid City, on Rapid Creek. Here there are many at work, and with better results it is said; some men having panned out as high as $3 per day.

As the matter now stands there are very few papers in this section of the country that continue to give glowing accounts of the Black Hills. The Omaha *Bee* has a correspondent at Custer City who is paid by the owners of town lots to write up the place, and he aims to keep the excitement high by giving frequent and golden accounts of the new El Dorado. The Cheyenne *Leader* seems to be the head and front of the fraud. Its columns are filled with Black Hills items, letters, and imaginary interviews, always in the interest of the gold excitement. It chides the press of the surrounding country for keeping silent when they might work up a furor that would bring so much profit to them all. It has a Black Hills budget every day with such items as these:

> "E. Nagle outfitted twenty Black Hillers yesterday. Draper & Hammond sold hardware to fifteen. Six four-mule teams, with 26,000 pounds of freight and six passengers, were started for the Hills yesterday by A. H. Reel. Pease & Taylor supplied ten gold-hunters. Whipple & Hay outfitted a round dozen."
>
> "Two hundred Black Hillers left here yesterday, but as the incoming trains brought 300 more, we are 100 ahead."

But the press in this section, as a general thing, has shown considerable honesty in the treatment of this Black Hills question. They have been willing to publish both sides of the story, and of late, fully satisfied that there is no gold in the Black Hills worth the getting, have raised the warning voice to those who are going thither. The paper at Laramie City in its issue of a few days ago speaks to the point in the following language:

> "The time is rapidly coming when it will be a source of pride and gratification to us and our citizens to be able to say that we never aided in perpetrating this fraud upon the public, by which thousands of poor men are robbed of their all, that a few localities might reap a temporary harvest from the fruits of such deception and robbery."

THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

STATE ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION—GEN. JOHN A. DIX ELECTED REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—THE BILL ENLARGING THE POWERS OF THE CANAL BOARD PASSED IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 29, 1876.

This morning's session of the Legislature was almost entirely occupied by the consideration of bills on their third reading. Under the regular order, Mr. Forster introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Legislature—three to be named by the President pro tem. of the Senate, and five by the Speaker—to consider the subject of assessments and taxation in this State; to devise some plan or system which shall remedy existing evils and equalize the burdens of taxation with a due regard to all the interests of the State, and to report by bill to the next Legislature. It was adopted. At noon both houses met in joint caucus to elect a regent of the University in place of Prosper M. Wetmore, deceased. The Republicans named John A. Dix and the Democrats John T. Hoffman. On the call of the roll it was found that Gen. Dix had received a majority of all the votes cast, and he was declared duly elected. L. H. Morgan and Erastus Corning each received one vote. Among the bills passed was the one introduced by Mr. Strahan in relation to arrears of taxes in New-York City. It provides that "At any time within one year after the passage of this act any person may pay to the Controller of the City of New-York the amount of any tax upon property, real or personal, belonging to such person, heretofore laid or imposed and now remaining unpaid, together with interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be calculated from the time that such tax was imposed to the time of such payment; and the Controller shall make and deliver to the person so making such payment a receipt therefor, and shall forthwith cancel the record of any such tax. Upon such payment such tax shall cease to be a lien upon the property and shall be deemed fully paid, satisfied, and discharged; and there shall be no right to any further interest or penalty by reason of such tax not having been paid within the time heretofore required by law, or by reason of any statute heretofore passed requiring the payment of any penalty or interest over seven per cent. upon any unpaid tax."

The bill reducing the salaries of New-York officials, the provisions of which have been already fully reported, was passed by a vote of 70 to 33.

Senator St. John's bill enlarging the powers of the Canal Board was to-day, after it had been much debated and amended in several particulars, passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence. Senator Cole, when the bill came back from the Judiciary Committee with the fourth section stricken out, offered a long amendment, which provided in substance that the Canal Board in conducting investigations would have to comply, in the matter of obtaining books and papers, with the rules, so far as they were applicable, governing the Supreme Court. After the bill had been further amended in some minor particulars, Senator Starbuck moved to recommit it, with instructions to the Judiciary Committee to amend by restoring the fourth section, stricken out yesterday. The motion was lost, and the bill was then passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

Senator Cole introduced a resolution calling on the Canal Board to report to the Senate whether it would be advisable to deepen the Erie Canal, as recommended in the Governor's recent Message, and also to furnish other information on questions raised in that Message.

Senator Bixby introduced a bill which provides that any person who has a claim against the City or County of New-York or the Board of Education may submit the claim to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York by filing with the Clerk of that court a written submission of such claim, duly acknowledged. After filing his claim it shall be the duty of the claimant to serve a copy of the submission upon the Controller or the President of the Board of Education, as the case may require. The Corporation Counsel is directed to consent to the submission of such claim on the part of the City or Board of Education to the Court of Arbitration. It is provided that any action at present pending or hereinafter to be brought against the City may, by the consent of the plaintiff's attorney, be transferred to the Court of Arbitration, the Corporation Counsel being required to consent on the part of the City, County, or Board of Education. When the court shall decide that the plaintiff is entitled to an award, the same shall be made by the court in a reasonable or proper amount, notwithstanding that the provisions of every statute or non-compliance therewith might furnish a defense to an action on the claim. The act is to take effect immediately, but it shall not revise any claim or action which may be barred by law or otherwise. The bill in relation to life insurance policies, prohibiting companies from declaring policies lapsed until thirty days after the premium is due, was passed and sent to the Assembly for concurrence, as was also the bill providing for the incorporation of the State Prison Association of New-York. On motion of Senator Gerard the vote by which the bill prohibiting railroad companies from laying their tracks in any of the New-York City parks was passed and sent to the Assembly was reconsidered.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLYMEN.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Republican members of the Assembly held a caucus to-night for the purpose of perfecting the amendment to the Constitution in relation to common schools. Messrs. Carroll, Smith, Graham, and others expressed their views on the subject, but no definite conclusions were reached. Mr. Ogden's bill, providing for a more economical administration of the city government of Brooklyn, and which, it will be remembered, was defeated last week, was discussed at length. The vote by which the bill was lost was laid upon the table, and if it receives a sufficient number of votes it can still be called up and passed. The caucus adopted a resolution approving the bill and calling upon the Republican members to vote for it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Eighteen or twenty numbers by Schumann and Mendelssohn made up the programme interpreted by Dr. Von Bülow at Chickering Hall, last evening. Some of the pianist's performances were truly remarkable. His "Kreisleriana" were wonderful technical achievements; the Mendelssohnian prelude and fugue—opus 35, No. 1—and the schergo—opus 7, No. 7—were perfection in point of clearness and finish, and Schumann's "Wiener Fasching," with which the concert terminated, albeit in its finale the keys were not always struck with absolute accuracy, was an admirable specimen of what may be termed tremendous execution. In Schumann's *fantasiestücke* Dr. Von Bülow was less happy; his delivery of these delicious tone poems is more impressive by its neatness than by its sentiment, and the form is more perceptible than the spirit. The first two of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," the "Spring Song" being one of them, were treated in the same rather unappreciative manner; the third—one cannot always have a catalogue at hand to assign to each of a score of compositions its place—was exquisitely rendered; Mendelssohn's Capriccio, opus 5, was given with great brilliancy. At to-morrow's concert, six pieces by Schubert and eleven by Liszt are to be recited.

THE O. A. U.

The Cleveland *Sunday Voice* of the 26th inst. says: "On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the past week a secret meeting of Senators of the Order of American Union was held at the residence of the resident Senator, Ed. Cowles, of the *Leader*. The proceedings were kept in the dark, but enough has leaked out to show that the meeting was for political purposes connected with the pending campaign. Members of the Senate were present from Washington, New-York, and other prominent points. A full plan of the campaign was arranged and will be carried out. Men were set to work to form sub-organizations in the different wards, which they call 'legislatures.' These 'legislatures' are worked in the interest of such Senators as Cowles, and the members must belong to the order. They are pledged to oppose all Roman Catholics for office. Their particular order of work has been apportioned them, and there are now legislatures in all the wards of the city but two, and in several of the townships. The result of this meeting was a resolution to stand by Blaine for the Presidency, since he is pledged to the purposes of the organization. It was agreed also that no member of the order should employ, in any capacity, the services of a Roman Catholic if he could possibly obtain other help. The order has trebled its numbers since last Fall, and is growing to powerful proportions."

SEQUELS TO THE STORM.

A FRENCH STEAMER CAST ASHORE.

THE LABRADOR STRANDED TWENTY-FIVE MILES SOUTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

The steamer Labrador, of the General Transatlantic Line, plying between Havre and New-York, dragged her anchor last Tuesday night, and was stranded below Finn's Point, about twenty-five miles south of Philadelphia. The vessel left Havre on the 11th inst., and was docked at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock last Friday afternoon. After landing the great majority of her passengers, in addition to 600 cases containing the fine art collection of France which is to be exhibited at the Centennial, the Labrador proceeded on her way to New-York. During the gale of Tuesday night she was anchored below Finn's Point. The bottom at this place is very soft, and in consequence of this and of the terrible storm the vessel dragged her anchor and ran upon the shore. The agents in this City, Louis De Bebian & Co., were notified of the disaster, but as yet they have received no particulars. The first telegram received by them concerning the Labrador was from Philadelphia, and it stated that in order to get the vessel off it would be necessary to lighten her. A subsequent dispatch received at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon read as follows:

> NEWCASTLE, Del.
>
> Labrador is in no danger at present. Lies on soft bottom, and on even keel. Will advise you of any change. Will probably get off with assistance at high water, at 2 P. M.
>
> AYDELOTTE.

The agents state that the vessel is entirely uninjured, and will be gotten off in safety. Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the two following dispatches were received, from which it will be seen that the expectations expressed in the former telegram were not realized. It will be necessary to take off the greater part if not the whole of the cargo, in order to float the steamer.

> DELAWARE CITY, Del.
>
> Anchored at 2 P. M. yesterday on account of thick weather. During night blew a gale. Dragged anchor and am now ashore. Would have got off to-day but for a continuous heavy wind. Shall now try to get lighters and two boats to take out cargo, so as to lighten her. If I do not succeed in getting lighters here, will telegraph to Philadelphia.
>
> PERSEL.

> DELAWARE CITY, Del.
>
> Have got lighters. Shall start with them for steamer. Will keep you posted. Lay right in front of Fort Delaware, and came off in steamer's yawl. Rough work.
>
> PERSEL.

A still later dispatch to Bebian & Co. states that at 4:30 yesterday the tug North America left Newcastle to assist the Labrador. The North America was the only tug which could be obtained.

The Labrador was built on the model of the Amerique. The vessels were built by N. Maulslay & Co., of London, and were of 5,000 tons each. The Labrador is 420 feet in length, with a breadth of 48 feet; she has compound engines, four cylinders, of 850 horse-power. The saloon, under the spar-deck, occupied the whole reach of the ship; she has accommodations for 804 passengers, as follows: 164 first-class, 125 second-class, 65 third-class, and from 400 to 450 emigrants. Her officers, as far as Messrs. Bebian & Co. were able to give them are: Commander, Capt. Langlier; second officer, Capt. Cahour; third officer, Mr. Brohair; fourth officer, Mr. Letranc.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 29.—The tempest of last night, with its adjuncts of wind, lightning, and thunder, was very great along the Hudson. The barges Harvest Queen and Barrytown, of the Saugerties Line, towed by the side-wheel steamer Ansonia, broke loose, and all three vessels were driven against Froat's Dock, on the west shore, two miles south of Cozzens'. There were about fifteen passengers on board the steamer, among them being two ladies. The report that the steamer was sinking caused great excitement, but all were safely landed. An examination showed that the steamer had a large hole cut in her bow. The continued action of the waves and wind succeeded in breaking the craft from their fastenings, and before daylight the steamer and Harvest Queen were partially sunk on some flats below. The Barrytown barge was not seriously damaged. The steamer was valued at $35,000 and the damage to her is from eight thousand to ten thousand dollars. The damage to the Harvest Queen and her freight will probably amount to four thousand or five thousand dollars.

THE RECENT STORMS.

THE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS—THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT CONCORD, BUFFALO, AND ELSEWHERE.

PORT JERVIS, March 29.—A culvert thirty feet long, at Port Jervis, on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad was washed out by the severe storm of last night, and travel will be interupted for about three days. Passengers will have to be transferred. The Delaware River is rising rapidly, and there are indications of a heavy freshet.

CONCORD, N. H., March 29.—A land slide occurred on the Northern Railroad, above Franklin, this morning. The track was covered for some distance, and the morning trains were delayed till afternoon. The storm of last night damaged the highway near Milford to the extent of one or two thousand dollars. The Souhegan River has risen one foot since morning, and is still rising.

NEWBURG, March 29.—The tide of last night was one of the highest ever known in the Hudson River. There has been no damage on the Erie Railway in this vicinity. The Hudson River Railroad Fast Mail up this morning was delayed three hours by landslides. The up trains following this and down trains were all on time. Land slides occurred at Scarborough and Dobb's Ferry; also, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, but the trains were not seriously delayed.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—The rise in the river is very slow, but has almost reached the danger line. Reports from above show that the present flood will exceed that of February or last August, and as all the tributaries below here are at flood-tide, there is much uneasiness among the planters. The cut-off made at Devil's Elbow last Saturday is now a mile wide and all boats go through it.

BOSTON, March 29.—The rivers in Maine and New-Hampshire are reported as greatly swollen from the rains of yesterday and last night. The ice in the Merrimack commenced breaking up at Manchester, N. H., this afternoon, but thus far little damage has been done. At Augusta, Me., the Kennebec is steadily rising, and fears of a freshet are entertained. The wharves are already submerged.

LOSS OF LIFE IN BROOKLYN.

The storm of Tuesday night did a vast amount of damage to property in Brooklyn, and caused the loss of two human lives. A small one-story frame house in Dean street, near Rochester avenue, occupied by a colored man named Elijah Benedick, with his wife and two children, was blown down at 12:20 o'clock, at which time the storm reached its height, and the wife and younger child were killed. The family retired at 10 o'clock, and seem to have been entirely unconscious of danger until the house tumbled down upon them. A squad of policemen was dispatched to the scene of the disaster from the Twelfth Precinct, and succeeded in rescuing the man and the elder child, a girl about four years old, from the ruins, alive, though unconscious. The child that was killed was a boy about two years old. The survivors were not much injured, and were removed, as were also the bodies of the dead mother and child, to the residence of Rev. Mr. Benodick, Pastor of the African Primitive Methodist Church, who is a relative of the unfortunate family. Coroner Simms held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Benedick and the child, when it was found that the woman was about to again become a mother. The colored people of "Crow Hill," in whose neighborhood the catastrophe occurred, were terribly frightened, and remained out of doors all night, afraid to enter their dwellings for fear of the same fate.

The barn and bowling alley of Carson Schriever, in Degraw street, between Harrison and Ralph avenues, were blown down at 12:20 o'clock. The same gust of wind carried away the roof of Mr. Schriever's house in Degraw street, near Howard avenue. The total damage is stated to be $1,100.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Alfred Brennan, at No. 1,010 Lafayette avenue, was torn from its foundations, driving the family in terror out of the house into the storm. No one was hurt. The house was damaged about $500.

The roof of Mr. S. S. P. Green's house, No. 774 Monroe street, was blown off, causing a damage of $100. A similar accident happened to the house owned by Messrs. Harnett & Williams, No. 821 Jefferson street, and the owners estimate the damage at $300. John Monfront's house, No. 745 Hancock street, was also unroofed, the loss being $150. Another on the corner of Chauncey street and Ralph avenue, owned by Oscar Sterne, was damaged $75 by having the roof blown off.

Bartholomew Rooney was building a two-story frame house at No. 1,729 Dean street, which was blown down, causing a loss of $400.

From W. R. Chisholm, M. D., of New-Bedford.
"I have employed the Peruvian Syrup successfully in cases of dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, nervous debility, neuralgia, erysipelas, boils and diseases of the skin; also, chlorosis, leucorrhea, prolapsus uteri, and in female complaints generally. As an alterative tonic, the syrup ought to be used by clergymen, editors, cashiers, clerks, lawyers, and others who use their brains more than their muscles; as well as operatives, printers, tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, and all those whose occupation confines them in ill-ventilated and overheated rooms, who are liable to suffer more or less from nervous debility."

Bad Breath Excludes its Victims from the pleasures of society. Milk of Magnesia, by its deodorizing properties, restores them to their pleasant associations.

Spring is Coming, and if you wish Boots and Shoes and Gaiters, good articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Monograms, Foreign Note Papers.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

FAULKNER—REID.—By Rev. Mr. Blair, of Charles Street United Presbyterian Church, on March 28, Mr. WILLIAM FAULKNER to Miss MARY JANE REID, both of this City.

DIED.

BOGARDUS.—On Tuesday morning, March 28, in the 25th year of his age, IRVING, eldest son of Abraham and Emeline Bogardus.

Friends and relatives and members of Company D, Seventh Regiment, N. G., are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, Garden City, Long Island, on Thursday at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock. Return train at 4:30. Interment the following day at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

ARMORY FOURTH (D) COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

COMPANY ORDERS No. 3.—The members of this company are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade, IRVING BOGARDUS, from the residence of his parents, Garden City, Long Island, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock P. M.; return train at 4:30.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

By order of Capt. William H. Kipp.
S. BURDETT HYATT, First Sergeant.

CLARK.—Jersey City Heights, March 28, 1876, LAURA, wife of Stephen D. Clark and daughter of Jane H. and the late Stephen B. Alling, of Newark, N. J.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday, March 29, at her late residence, No. 261 West 42d st., after a short illness, PHEBE F., beloved wife of Richard T. Dunscomb, and daughter of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, of this City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ECCLES.—On Tuesday, March 28, JOHN K. ECCLES, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 366 West 33d st., on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

FICKER.—At Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday, March 22, 1876, CHARLES F. FICKER, of New-York City, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

HAYS.—On Wednesday, March 29, of dropsy of the brain, GRENVILLE ALFRED, youngest son of Alexander M. and Mary E. Hays, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 48th st., on Friday, the 31st inst. at 10 A. M.

HOYT.—At Ellenburg, N. Y., March 28, ELEAZER HOYT, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. He was the father of John Q. and William H. Hoyt, of this City.

☞Concord and Manchester, (N. H.,) papers please copy.

HONE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, March 27, MARY, wife of John Hone, Jr., and daughter of Augustus Crane, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, March 30 at 2 P. M. from the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 M.

JOHNSON.—At Richmond, Staten Island, Monday, March 27, 1876, CATHRINE G., widow of the late John Johnson, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, March 29, at her residence in North New-York, ANN ELIZA, wife of John Lawrence, in the 54th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

RIPLEY.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1876, of diphtheria, EVELEEN, only daughter of Dr. John H. and Isabelle M. Ripley, aged 6 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 213 East 53d st., on Friday, March 31, 1876, at 11 A. M., thence by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 2:45 P. M., for interment in Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, March 28, JOHN K. SAMSON, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 Warren st., at 5 P. M. this day.

SHIPMAN.—At Riverdale, on the 28th inst., LYDIA K., relict of the late De Grasse Shipman, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. M. Reed, Esq., Riverdale.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, March 27, in the 39th year of her age, ELIZABETH GIHON, wife of Benjamin D. Smith, and daughter of John Gihon.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th st. depot, New-York, at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, March 29, after a long illness, SUSIE BEECHER SMITH, wife of Dr. J. C. Thomas and daughter of Prof. Hamilton C. Smith.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 107 West 47th st., on Friday, at 11:30 A. M.

☞New-Haven papers please copy.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1876, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Frost, No. 83 Remsen st., Brooklyn, STEPHEN W. TITUS, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Friday, March 31, at 11:15 A. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point and East New-York at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—At San Diego, Cal., 27th inst., A. FREDERIC UNDERHILL, aged 21 years, son of Abm. S. and Mary F. Underhill.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITMORE.—In Brooklyn, March 28, JESSIE ROLPH, second daughter of Rosalie and the late George W. Whitmore, aged 19 years.

Funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her guardian, Mr. A. T. Baxter, No. 64 Fort Green place. Friends invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY,
HIPPODROME BUILDING.
NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY.
WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:15, in Fourth Avenue Hall. There will be no 4 o'clock service this week.
A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN
will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 and 3 o'clock each day. Tickets required for each service, to be had on application. Regular service EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and Overflow Meeting in Fourth Avenue Hall. No tickets required. Young Men's meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.
No service at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY, and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Baltic, via Queenstown, and at 8 A. M., for Scotland direct (must be specially addressed) per steamer Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hapsburg, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil and Porto Rico will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York March 30.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, and chronic female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

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CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.
Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

SPECIAL SALE.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1876.
2,500 DOZ. TWO-BUTTON KID GLOVES.
Colors—Operas, White, and Black,
$5 per dozen.
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SAMPLE TEAS, CHEAPEST AND BEST!
EXTRA FINE, 30 CENTS PER POUND!
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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE victoria, and one phaeton, all nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP. If sold this week. TOOKER & IRWIN, 37th st., East River.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LANDAU, PAIR horses, harness, robes, livery, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 217 West 41st st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, No. 153 East 38th st., in thorough good order. Apply on the premises.

CARPENTER'S WAGON, WITH PLATFORM springs, very cheap, at No. 385 1st av. FREDK. DOER, wheelwright.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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Oldest, largest, most reliable, and respectable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of servants, Protestant and Catholic. Also married couples waiting for situations.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT, CHRISTIAN woman wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; can furnish the best of references. Call on or address Mrs. Reynolds, Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

A PROTESTANT SERVANT'S BUREAU— For families, hotels, and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. No. 138 6th av.

AT JACQUIN'S AGENCY, NO. 602 6TH AV., ladies can engage select Irish servants, French or German maids or nurses; also traveling maids and male servants. Between 35th and 36th sts.

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CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN with good references, washing to take home, or to go out to work by the day. Inquire at No. 439 West 38th st., first floor, front room.

COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO wait on aged lady, or to sew and attend to a grown child; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 446 West 20th st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY two competent girls together, or would go separate; one as first-class chamber-maid, and would assist in the fine washing; the other as waitress; understands salads and the care of silver; good City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 46 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman, thoroughly experienced, as a chamber-maid; can wait on dinner parties, clean silver, &c.; excellent City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Danish Protestant young woman; competent in either capacity; clean and can take care of silver; willing to make herself useful; good seamstress, &c.; very neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookman's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A quiet, obliging girl who understands her duties in every branch; is neat and cleanly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has long City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman whom we know and can recommend; would like a place in a private family; is a first-class waitress; get up all kinds of salads; can wait on dinner parties; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH German chamber-maid, who has lived in a fine family for two years, as chamber-maid or as nurse, or as both; is a good sewer and embroiderer; very obliging; City reference; lady to be seen. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG TIDY girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' references from last place; City or country. Call at Mrs. Clark's private office, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.; no sign.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SWEDISH girl, recommended as a first-class chamber-maid; will assist in ironing or plain sewing; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress; will make herself useful; can do laces and fluting; good City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an American Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, small family, or nurse and sewing for growing children. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, &c. —By a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and would do fine washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 342 East 47th st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (GERMAN Protestant;) understands French, German, and English cooking thoroughly, as soups, meats, vegetables, boning and larding; she is also an excellent pastry cook; first-class references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

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COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; will go in the country; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class cook in all branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Address Eliz. Chapman, No. 308 East 45th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; first-class City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 24th st., rear.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXcellent cook and good baker; has cooked for years in England; best references. Call for two days at No. 256 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family, as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK.—IN A HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, French, English, or American; good reference. Call or address No. 24 Eldridge st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A GENTLEman's family; all kinds of roasting, baking, pastry, desserts, jellies, preserving, &c.; would wash; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av.; book-store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good cook and baker; used to living in the country; would wash if required; good reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; by the day or week, or get up dinner parties; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., top bell.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS good plain cook or chamber-maid; no washing; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent girl, with good City references; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a respectable family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., Room No. 8.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; excellent City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., room No. 15.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR CHAMber-work and waiting.—By a young woman, with the best City reference. Call at No. 145 East 22d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

COOK, &c.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT GIRL as good cook; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 747½ 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; would be willing to help with the washing; both willing and obliging; good City or country reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 224 East 35th st., in the grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young girls to go together; both used to living together; best City references; no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a private family. Call at 222 West 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK OF SOUP, meats, boning, larding, jellies and game in all styles; pastry, desserts of various kinds; would go to the country; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 26th st., rear house.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 246 West 30th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN cook all kinds of American cooking; good laundress; excellent references. Call at Mrs. Clark's Private Agency, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av., no sign.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; would do coarse washing; best City reference. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 552 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or housekeeper in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 208 West 26th st., grocery store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable colored woman as cook; excellent washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call or address M. A. Keipher, No. 144 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBjection to do washing and ironing; good City referenced. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING. —By a respectable woman: first-class; best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 33d st., at the store.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN as good cook and baker; willing to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 217 West 28th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; would assist with washing, or go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 38th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more customers to go out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting in the latest styles. Address A. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more customers by the day; is an excellent cutter and fitter and trimmer; can operate on any machine; best references. Call or address No. 203 West 27th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker desires the work of a few more families at her own house; can cut and fit to perfection; terms very reasonable. Call at Mrs. King's, No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family cutting and making, or work at her own home; terms moderate. Call for three days at No. 223 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER, ENgagements to go out by the day or week; can give good reference. Call at No. 519 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; works by the day; cuts and fits perfectly. Call at No. 161 East 39th st., near Lexington av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored dress-maker, a permanent engagement in a family by the day or week; will do plain sewing; has her own machine. Address Dress-maker, No. 130 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WOULD like to go out by the day; is a good fitter and a neat sewer; underderstands different sewing machines; terms moderate; best of reference from present employer. Call at No. 477 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to make a few more daily engagements. Call or address No. 780 8th av., second bell.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OBTAINED at the Ladies' Employment Bureau, (old stand of Ladies' Directory,) corner 45th st. and Broadway. Mrs. COCHRANE, (late Superintendent of Ladies' Directory,) Manager.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady, aged forty, well educated and companionable, desires to take charge in a pleasant family, widower's preferred; is an excellent housekeeper; perfectly at home in every department; will go to the country or to Philadelphia; highest reference. Address Mrs. B. N., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN widow, of good address and domestic habits, a position as housekeeper or companion; City or country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 6 East 34th st., for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable middle-aged woman; City or country; a home more an object than wages. Call at No. 344 East 23d st., first floor, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A HOUSEkeeper or nurse for lady or gentleman. Call or write, for one week, M. G., No. 155 Waverley place.

HOUSEKEEPER. — BY A NEW-ENGLAND woman, forty years old, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; understands the management of servants and the care of children, and all kinds of practical housekeeping thoroughly; undoubted reference; trifles need not apply. Call at No. 115 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman; very respectable, and recommended; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; can do house-work thoroughly; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general house-work in a small family; City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMan in a private family; is a plain cook and a good washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD SWEDISH GIRL, not afraid of work; in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 314 East 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North German young woman, in City or country; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and an excellent seamstress; operates on Willcox & Gibbs machine; will work for "no wages" where she could learn hair-dressing; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as lady's maid; is a good laundress and seamstress; no objection to travel; good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID. — BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid or seamstress; is a good dress-maker; has good reference. Call at No. 513 6th av.; ring Mme. Haumann's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate; would do some chamber-work if required; has good reference. Call at 378 7th av., near 34th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, or to take care of a lady, or as housekeeper; good reference for five years. Call at 625 9th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair and operate on different machines. Call at No. 15 East 12th st., in the rear.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS lady's maid or seamstress; is a good dress-maker; has good reference. Call at No. 513 6th av. Ring Mme. Haumann's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who has two years' references from her last place; wishes to get a permanent place; is a first-class laundress; careful in her washing and doing up the clothes; wages moderate; will assist in chamber-work. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fluting and ruffling and has the very best of City references. Apply at No. 122 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or to do fine washing and assist in chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 213 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; City references; City or country. Call at No. 897 8th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., near 7th av., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 444 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED INFANT'S NURSE, for City or country; can take charge of an infant from its birth, feed it on the bottle, and have charge of it at night; two years' reference from last place; no objection to travel. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH GIRL TO take the charge of growing children and sew; has experience with children, and is a good hand-sewer; is willing to make herself useful; highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up-stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby from its birth; excellent City reference; City or country. Call at Mrs. Clark's private office, No. 109 West 41st st. No sign.

NURSE.—BY A NURSE TO AN INFANT, WHO IS fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bringing it up on the bottle, and is a neat, plain sewer; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from its birth, or grown children, and plain sewing; good City reference. Apply in the fancy store, 4th av., near 21st st. Can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; will take charge of an infant or grown children; capable of teaching them, and a good sewer; or would take care of an invalid; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 16 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 500 Madison av., former employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE IN A JEWISH family; will take entire charge of young children; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS infant's nurse; will take full charge; is a good seamstress; best of credentials. Call for two days at No. 240 West 44th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can operate on different machines; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 50 East 79th st., old employer's.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse, or to wait on a lady with a family going to Europe; good City reference. Address R. O. Frost, No. 395 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; would be willing to assist with the chamber-work; has City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good sewer; best references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or to care children and sew. Apply at present employer's, No. 40 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; can bring it up on a bottle; or would wait on an invalid lady; has several years' experience; best City reference. Address E. N., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL FRENCH GIRL; can sew and operate well; speaks a little English and correct French. Call or address Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; WILL take full charge of two children; is a neat hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at No. 113 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan as first-class seamstress in a private family; no objection to light chamber-work; understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 East 17th st., in the bakery.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress, and to assist with the chamber-work; can operate on a Weeler & Wilson sewing machine; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 174 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d st., Room No. 15.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer and seamstress; cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator; City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds family sewing, finish dresses, cut, fit for children; by week or day, on reasonable terms. Address, for two days, Advertiser, No. 631 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or see to growing children; can dress hair nicely; best City reference. Call at No. 109 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class seamstress, in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to make hers if useful in a first-class family; would like to mind grown children and sew; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 122 West 54th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; no objection to the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid; would do the fine washing, take care of children; excellent references; country preferred. Call at Mrs. Clark's private office, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av. No sign.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 35th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands the care of a dining-room and silver, with best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WILL do washing at her own home or out by the day at moderate prices; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 417 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO take home ladies' or gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day; understands puffing and fluting. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., Room No. 4.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., rear house, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing; 50 cents to 75 cents a dozen; fine fluting. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress will take a family's washing by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Biddle, No. 130 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress, ladies', gentlemen's, and families' fine washing at her residence; good reference. Call at No. 155 West 24th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN, WASHING BY THE month or by the dozen, at her own home. Call at No. 204 East 44th st., top floor, back.

WASHING.—BEST OF ATTENTION PAID TO families' washing; can refer to first-class people. Call at No. 125 West 51st st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEMAN, HAVING met with heavy reverses, desires a position in a wholesale house as entry clerk, salesman, bookkeeper, cashier, or would make himself generally useful. Address M. O. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable servant's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., competent farm hands, gardeners, coachman, &c. Also married couples waiting for situations.

A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN; CAN write plain; willing to work; security for honesty. Address for three days, Smith, No. 221 East 53d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.— By a young married man; no family; Protestant; just came from California; has the best of references to show from this State and Western States, and thereby understands what he advertises. Address Burns, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, single; two years' references from last place; gentleman (to be seen) recommends him as good plain gardener and excellent coachman. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver, a superior groom; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE Scotchman, strictly sober, careful, accustomed to city driver; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN active young Scotchman, Protestant, aged twenty-four years, single, with the best of recommendations from last employer; a short distance from the City preferred. Address Coachman, No. 300 West 10th st., in store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent references; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment, and wish to procure a good situation for my coachman, who is a deserving man, having served me faithfully for years; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 138 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c. —By a first-class man and wife, (Swedes;) can furnish several years' references; will take full charge of a fine garden; wife as first-class cook and laundress. Address B. L. D., or call at 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IN City or country; understands the care and management of horses, and knows how to keep a gentleman's place nice; a good driver, and is agreeable; good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duties; can come well recommended from last and present employers; will be disengaged on the 1st. Address J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.— By a married man; wife willing to assist in any work if required; good references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN — SEAMSTRESS. — BY A MAN and wife; man as first-class coachman; wife as seamstress or laundress; no objection to the country; satisfactory references. Address A. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, has the best of City reference for careful and steady driving. Call or address A. M., private stable No. 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A GERMAN COACHman, and wife as first-class cook; can give best City references; no objection to going to the country. Address F. A., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. R., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER. —By a respectable single man; understands both departments; will be found trustworthy and reliable; good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THORoughly understands the business, with fourteen years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days R. G., No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days W. C., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. R., care of M. A. Coleman, saddlery, 737 6th av., corner of 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED PROTestant man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; best City recommendations. Address H. M., Box 8, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single) of good appearance; can drive tandem or four-in-hand if required; European and American references; two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address John, No. 107 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man; can cheerfully recommend him to any one requiring his service; he is honest, sober, and industrious. Call or address No. 80 Reade st., or No. 221 2d av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address at his late employer's, No. 10 West 54th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American as coachman and groom; two years' reference; is sober and a good driver. Address for two days A. J., Tuckahoe, N. Y., Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FIVE YEARS in last place; left in consequence of the gentleman not keeping carriages. Address L. H., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly and can give the best of City references. Apply or address F. S., Nos. 111 and 113 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, OF LONG EXperience at the business; fifteen years' first-class City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; has eleven years' reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Call on or address J. M., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man as coachman, gardener, or useful man; City or country; best reference. Address John, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 28; has good reference for capability and sobriety; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call on or address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (German;) best City reference; no objection to country. Apply to Brewster's carriage manufactory, 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years; can be highly recommended. Call on or address private residence, No. 52 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED; no incumbrance; leaves on account of gentleman selling out; six years' unquestionable City reference; country preferred. Call or address No. 473 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will be disengaged in a few days on account of family going to Europe; is a single man. Address A. B., No. 144 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands both branches; can milk and be generally useful; first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THAT thoroughly understands his business; best of City references. Address T. E., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 145 East 25th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; country preferred; can give over four years' City reference. Address John Burke, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORSEMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; is disengaged only on account of employer going to Europe; has the best of City references. Call or address M. B., No. 3 East 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging in any way; best City reference. Call or address for two days C. M., No. 4 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN; FOUR YEARS' best City reference from last employer; no objection to country. Call or address J. L., 17 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman. Apply at or address C. B., at Tracy's stables, 47 and 49 East 62d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; twelve years' reference in the business. Address L. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; strictly temperate, willing, and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Call or address J. C., care Rev. D. McCaffrey, No. 558 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging, sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address Robert, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German; can be highly recommended by former and present employers; City or country. Call for German coachman at Corne & Currie's harness store, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty-one years; no family; wife twenty-eight years; will be three years in their present place April 1; best of references. Address Tom, Scarborough, N. Y.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF EXperience; is a first-class servant in every respect, having the best City recommendations. Inquire for D. L., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av. and 14th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience at the business; several years' first-class City reference; no objection to going to the country. Address T. F., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man. Address, for two days, Reliable, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR COACHMAN.— By an Englishman; middle-aged, single; good references in every respect. Address John, No. 7 West 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; NO objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address B. H., No. 4 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his place; sober, steady; highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address J. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—CAN FURNISH GOOD REFERence. Call at No. 30 East 40th st.

FARMER, COACHMAN, AND GARDENER— Cook, Dairy, &c.—By an English Protestant married couple, aged thirty-six years; no incumbrance; man is experienced in all kinds of farm-work, driving oxen, caring and driving horses, milking, gardening, &c.; wife prefers a cottage to live in; is a first-class cook; makes nice butter and a good poultry-raiser; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; is thoroughly practical in all the duties of a first-class farmer; married, one daughter; wife a good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; satisfactory reasons given for leaving present employer, from whom ten years' good reference can be had. Address D. F., Box No. 213 Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPERIenced in management greenhouse, graperies, cultivation fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands laying out and improving places; unexceptionable City reference for character and ability. Address Gardener, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, FARMER, &c.—BY A PROTESTant married man, aged thirty-eight years, no incumbrance, who can care green-house, graperies, do vegetable gardening, prune, graft, do all kinds farming, &c., take charge of farm and board help; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; satisfactory references. Any gentleman requiring the services of such will address Gardener, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; those in want of a good vegetable and fruit gardener will find one in the advertiser, with seven years' reference. Address O. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG married man, (one child;) understands his business thoroughly; first-class City reference; over three years in last place; is willing and obliging; can keep a first-class place in perfect order. Address Caretaker, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all kinds of gardening, including green-house, graperies, hot-beds, &c.; can also care horses and cattle, milk, &c., or would assist a gardener; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, A FIRST-CLASS man in all respects; understands hot and green houses, grapery, flowers, and fruits; has the best three years' references. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; understands general management of a gentleman's place; will take care of horse or cow it necessary; has eight years' City reference. Address C., Box 202 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class vegetable grower; understands the cultivation of fruit; has some experience of flowers; can milk; willing to be useful; good City reference. Address D. Y., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man; family small; is a good gardener and florist; can take care horses; can milk; good City references. Call at or address P. P., Alfred Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE COMPETENT MAN who understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN every department of horticulture; has best of reference. Address C. H., at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man with small family; understands his business in all its branches; also the care of horses; is a good milker; has eighteen years' experience, with good reference. Apply to B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st., for T. F., Gardener.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife; wife as laundress or plain cook; man understands care of greenhouse, grapery, vegetable, flowers, fruits, and lawns, roads, &c.; three years' best City reference. Call or address W. C., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY understands the culture and treatment of grapes, plants, vegetables, and fruits, also the general management of a gentleman's place; wife is a good laundress if required. Call on or address Gardener, No. 63 Madison av.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—UNDERSTANDS both branches thoroughly; upon a gentleman's place where his services are needed; three years' references from last employer. Address for two days A. F. C., care Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THREE IN family; understands his business in all its branches; farming thoroughly; has over twenty years' experience in the country; would milk; refers to Mr. Peter Henderson, florist, No. 35 Cortlandt st; call for T. L.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man; thoroughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO CHILdren; will be found sober, honest, and thoroughly capable in every branch of the business; strict economy in everything in his charge; best reference. Address Thorough Gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; single, twenty years' experience in this country with references. Address A. S., Jardinier, No. 22 South 5th av., for two days.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THORough, practical man; draws and executes plans for country seats; has been in charge of some of the finest places in different States; stock raising and butter making, a specialty. Address H. H., Fordham Post Office, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches. Inquire or address F. Steinhausen, florist, Essex st., near Main st., East Orange, N. J.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden and make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER in a wholesale or retail store; satisfactory reference given. Call on or address A. H., care of Livingston, No. 125 West 51st st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO GO IN the country to work around a gentleman's place; can milk and take care of cows; is a good groom; will make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work. Address F. E., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man desires any situation where he can earn a living; would go out of City; has first-class references. Address E. B. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A LAD OF NINETEEN IN A wholesale house where he would have a chance to rise; resides with parents; has five years' reference. Address No. 58 West Washington place.

WAITER-COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a respectable man and his wife; the man as first-class waiter; his wife as first-class cook; experienced in all kinds of cooking; jellies and desserts; also in first-rate bread and biscuit making; for City or country; good City reference. Address, for two days, W. N., Box 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has no objection to drive and wait or to make himself generally useful; is willing; references. Address W. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN in a private family; satisfactory references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City; highly recommended by the family he has just left. Call on or address for two days J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A SWEDE, with good references as to honesty and conduct; is willing, neat, and obliging; will come for low wages. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. Call at No. 882 6th av., cigar store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable young man; will be found thoroughly competent and obliging; best City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the duties of a gentleman's house; two years in last place; will be recommended by four bankers now in City. Address M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; is a first-class butler; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry James, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; with good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go to the country; best reference from last employer. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes the best care of silver; also, makes the best of salads; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business; has good City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing and obliging. Call or address for two days W. G. C., No. 145 West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTEEL appearance, and average tact, for a permanent, legitimate, and profitable business, that will pay 400 per cent. on the investment. Men with $20, $50, or $100 that wish to realize something for their time and trouble are requested to call or send for particulars. $1 samples free to men who mean business, but not to street-talkers, peddlers, and boys.

H. N. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS landscape gardening and the full care of a gentleman's place; one who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be sober steady, and obliging; the best of references required as to ability, &c.; single man preferred. Address, stating terms, A. F. M., Post Office Box No. 3, Wolcottville, Conn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO A short distance in the country as general worker; good cook, washer, and ironer, understand making butter; City reference. Call at No. 127 East 34th st., between 11 and 2.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Address, inclosing copies of City references, B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF EXPErience, as nurse to take charge of two children and to assist with sewing; City references required. Apply on Thursday, from 10 to 12, at 16 East 43d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; none but those with best City references need apply at No. 7 West 21st st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK WHO WILL wash and iron; small private family; bring City reference. Call at No. 8 West 21st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR CHAMber-work, waiting, and fine washing; must have good references. No. 103 East 27th st.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; references required. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress; none but those who can furnish good City references need apply at No. 225 West 22d st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER; GERMAN or Swede; Protestant. Apply to E. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid at No. 411 West 23d st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of the PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on the 10th day of April. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. at the office of the Company, corner 3d av. and 9th st. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1876.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the preferred stock of this company, of $7 per share, has been declared out of the net earnings of 1874, and a further dividend of $7 per share out of the net earnings of 1875, said dividends to be paid on the 10th day of April next, in the consolidated sinking fund bonds of this company.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 23d day of March, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 10th day of April next. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. WILL be paid from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, on the 1st day of April next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened at 10 A. M. April 3.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank. C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—THE coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of this company, will be paid at the Third National Bank, New-York, if presented between the 1st and 15th days of April. H. E. MANN,

Clerk United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

THE COUPONS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL Railroad Company due 1st April, formerly payable in Boston, will be paid at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the Central Pacific Railroad Company, land bonds, and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) will be paid at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The coupons due April 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New-York.—N. B. A.

JOHN W. STOUGHTON, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.

HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 73 Hudson st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF CITY of Racine, issued under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, approved Feb. 7, 1871.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Racine until noon of the 1st day of April, 1876, from holders of the bonds named above, to surrender their said bonds for cancellation on payment of the same from the sinking fund to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Such proposals shall give numbers of bonds, amounts, rate per cent., and time for which they were issued, and be marked "Proposals for Sale of Racine City Bonds." The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. R. DOUD, Mayor.

M. CLANCY, JR., Controller.

DE NEUFVILLE & CO.,
No. 18 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BUY AND SELL
First Mortgage Bonds of the following railroads:
Missouri, Kansas and Texas.
Union Pacific, Southern branch.
Kansas Pacific.
Denver Pacific.
Denver and Rio Grande.
South Pacific of Missouri.
Macon and Brunswick.
Atlantic and Gulf.
Also, all kinds of investment securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO. Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON,

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

$10, $25, $50, $100, $200.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York, Bankers and Brokers, invest in stocks of a legitimate character. The firm numbers among its patrons thousands who have become rich through Frothingham & Co.'s fortunate investments. Stocks purchased and carried long as desired on margin from three to five per cent. Send for circular.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

$8,000 OR $10,000 WANTED—ON FARM property worth four times the amount; thirty miles from New-York. Call at No. 37 Park row, Room No. 24.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFIces to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.

MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | **MAX STADLER & CO.,** Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,

Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.

They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was again largely attended yesterday, Wednesday, March 29, and the business transacted was of an important character. The prices obtained for the property sold must be termed very low. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Supreme Court in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 199.10 by 125, on the Grand Boulevard, west side, being the entire front between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, with a stone and brick dwelling and a two-story brick stable thereon, for $35,000 to George H. Moller for the German Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action. The incumbrances on this property amount to over forty-two thousand dollars, and only one bid was made, the one at which it was sold. The same firm also sold under a court decree similar to the above, same Referee, three small brick buildings, with plot 50 by 65, on West Houston street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue, known as Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston street, for $26,500 to the same buyer as above. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Woodruff, Esq., Referee, eight lots together, forming a plot in size 100 by 204.4, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-ninth street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $2,500 per lot or $20,000 in the aggregate. The lots were sold singly and bought by S. M. Morehouse, Laura S. Forbes, and Cora S. Forbes, respectively, five by the first named, two by the second, and one by the third, all parties in interest to the legal proceedings.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, G. W. Poucher, Esq., Referee, disposed of three five-story brick stores and tenements with lots, as follows: One house, with lot 23 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, $16,600; one house, with lot 22.10 by 65, on Avenue C, adjoining above, $12,375; and one house, with lot 23 by 68.9, on East Thirteenth street, north side, 65 feet west of Avenue C, $10,875. The entire property was purchased by F. A. Kursheedt, plaintiff in the foreclosure suits. Mr. Harnett also sold, under a similar court decree, L. H. Sandford, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Ninth street, south side, 120 feet west of Third avenue, for $3,800, to Patrick Moore, and one lot adjoining above, same size, for $1,500, to John H. Riker.

James M. Miller, at an Executor's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen W. Gaines, Esq., disposed of the following property: Two five-story brick buildings with lot 24 by 78.4 by 27.6 by 93, on Rose street, north side, extending through to New Chambers street, known as No. 48 Rose street, and No. 22 New Chambers street, sold for $22,500, to Phoebe H. Madford. Premises No. 348 and 350 West Forty-first street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, embracing a plot of land 50 by 98.9, with a five-story brick house in front and a brick building in rear, sold for $22,500 to the same buyer as above. Two lots together in size, 51.1 by 100.8, on East Eighty-eighth street, north side, 235.6 feet East of Fourth avenue, sold in one parcel for $5,500, to Noble Heath. Two lots, each 25 by 100, on Sumpter street, Brooklyn, 150 feet east of Hopkinson avenue, sold together for $500, to Mr. Heath. Fifty-six acres of land in the town of Minerva, Essex County, this State, sold to same buyer for $3 50 per acre; and forty acres of land in Alamakee County, Iowa, sold to Mr. Heath, for $300. Both buyers were parties interested in the sale.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20.6 by 60, No. 222 Wooster street, east side, 141 feet south of Amity street, for $6,800 to John Boland, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. This property rents at the rate of $1,200 per year, and was sold two weeks ago for $8,900.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, at a Receiver's sale, under the direction of William M. Banks, Esq., disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 15 by 100.11, No. 237 East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, for, for $6,500, the purchaser being Henry Saipaugh.

The closing sale of the day was made by Peter F. Meyer, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. R. Tappan, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, with large plot of land (see summary) on Thomas avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Sandford street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $5,763 to John Dunn, husband of the plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a one-sixth interest of a house and lot on the Bowery, near Stanton street, was adjourned to April 5. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following public sales, all but the last noticed taking place at the Exchange, are announced for to-day:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., public auction sale of the following valuable improved City real estate: One four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, 18 by 60, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 15 East Forty-ninth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; one four-story and basement brick and brown-stone front house, 25 by 55, with lot 70 feet deep, No. 190 West Tenth street, south side, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; one three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 46, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 446 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, about 450 feet west of Ninth avenue, and one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 65, with lease of lot 105.5 feet deep, No. 30 West Fiftieth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lease from Columbia College, has fourteen years to run, with three renewals of twenty-one years each, present ground rent $324 per annum.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale, to close estate of Richard M. Blatchford, deceased, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 33 by 68, with lease of lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 6 East Fourteenth street, south side, 67 feet east of Fifth avenue, lease from the Spingler estate, dated Feb. 1, 1868, term twenty-one years, with renewal; present ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes; also, leasehold plot, 33 by 25, in rear of above, term one year, from Jan. 31, 1876; ground rent, $116 66 per year. Also, Administratrix's sale, to close estate of George Platt, deceased, of the three-story and basement brick building, 25.9 by 55, with lease of lot 100 feet deep, No. 61 Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Fourteenth street; lease from Trustees of N. P. Rogers, dated May 1, 1875, term twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,000 per annum and taxes. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 328 Greenwich street, west side, between Duane and Jay streets. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lease of lot No. 134 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; lease dated May 1, 1871; term to run, fifteen years.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Eli Root, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a five-story brick tenement house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 205 feet east of Third avenue.

By —— ——, auctioneer, at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, this State, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a farm of choice land, containing 270 acres, with first-class buildings thereon, located within a mile of the Harlem Railroad station.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 stone and brick dwelling, 1 two-story brick stable and plot, Grand Boulevard, w. s., block front between 140th and 141st sts., plot 199.10x125	$35,000
3 small brick buildings and plot, Nos. 79, 81, and 83 West Houston st., s. e. corner of South 5th av., plot 50x65	26,500
4 lots, West 78th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., each 25x102.2, $2,500 each	10,000
4 lots, West 79th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., in rear of above, each same size, $2,500 each.	10,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, Avenue C, n. w. corner of 13th st., lot 23x65	$16,600
1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, Avenue C, w. s., 23 ft. n. of 13th st., adjoining above, lot 22.10x65	12,375
1 five-story brick store, tenement, and lot, East 13th st., n. s., 65 ft. w. of Avenue C, in rear of above, lot 23x68.9	10,875
1 three-story brick house and lot, East 109th st., s. s. 120 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25x100.11.	3,800
1 lot, East 109th st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d av., adjoining above, same size	1,500

By James M. Miller.

2 five-story brick buildings and lot, Rose st., n. s., lot extending through to New Chambers st., known as No. 48 Rose st. and No. 22 New Chambers st., lot 24x78.4x27.6x93	$22,500
1 five-story brick building, (front,) 1 brick house (rear) and plot, Nos. 348 and 350 West 41st st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., plot 50x98.9	22,500
1 plot, East 88th st., n. s., 235.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 51.1x100.8	5,500

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 222 Wooster st., e. s., 141 ft. s. of Amity st., lot 20.6x60	$6,800

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 237 East 118th st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 15x100.11	$6,500

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story frame house and plot, Thomas av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Sandford st., Fordham, 24th Ward, plot 85x90x60x335x197x125x50x50x126x50x105	$5,763

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 28.

42d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9, ½ part of; Helen Taylor to Louisa Fuller	$13,750
Frankfort st., n. s., 81.3 ft. e. of Rose st., 25.11¼x107.9; Thomas L. Smull and wife to William P. Smull	60,000
13th st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of 5th av., 10.6x87x irregular; Thomas P. Simpson and wife to Anna L. McCrillis	20,000
1st st., e. s., 247 ft. n. of Grand av., 50x100, 24th Ward; Helen L. Johnson to Christopher Johnson	nom.
1st st., e. s., 147 ft. n. of Grand av., 100x100, 24th Ward; same to same	nom.
63d st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Joel L. Hyams and wife to John Taylor	12,000
118th st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100; Richard Fisher to Samuel Fragier	nom.
10th st., n. s., 178 ft. w. of Waverley place, 22x95, No. 165; Thomas Ackenbach and wife and others to Leah M. Ackenbach	nom.
Southern Boulevard, s. s., 150 ft. w. of Cypress av., 25x218.7, 23d Ward; Jeannot Massie to Thomas Simpson	nom.
55th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x200 to 54th st., ½ part of; Bloomfield H. Moore and wife to Carolina L. Taney	nom.
Central av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Grand av., 100x200 to Inwood av., 23d Ward; Robert MacDaur to Helen McCarthy	nom.
63d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 75x100.5; Darius G. Crosby and wife to Robert Wilson	54,000
45th st., s. s., 113.9 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x100.5, leasehold; Maria Larkin to Henry W. Larkin	nom.
6th av., s. e. corner 23d st., 98.9x124x irregular, ½ part of; Oliver Ames (2d) to Oakes A. Ames	nom.
57th st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 204.6x100.5; Frederick Zittel and wife to Andrea Dold	nom.
Hudson st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Spring st.; 25.2½x98, No. 281; John Atkens, Jr., and wife to John Braden	nom
Mercer st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston st., 50x100; W. Watson, Referee, to Hollis L. Powers	10,000
Elizabeth st., w. s., No. 235, 25x92.6; A. De Witt Baldwin, Referee, to Charles A. Cragin	10,275
16th st., n. s., 204.4 ft. e. of 10th av., 30x92; John M. Barbour, Referee, to Francis J. Hotop	27,050
Cliff st., e. s., No. 62, 19.11x75; Austin H. Kelly, Executor, to Charles W. Watkins and others.	nom.
117th st., s. s., 370 ft. w. of 5th av., 50x100.11; Thomas J. Mora to Fausto Mora	nom.
100th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.11; Thomas J. Mora to Fausto Mora	nom.
58th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5; Sigsmund Beer and wife to Paula Beer	nom.
Arcularius place, 99.5 ft. e. of Gerard av., 25x100.2, 23d Ward; Sigsmund Beer and wife to Paula Beer	nom.
136th st., n. s., 16.4 ft. e. of Alexander av., 16x50, 23d Ward; Frank G. Brown and wife to Charles White	4,000
5th av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 87th st., 25x140; also 87th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th av., 10x100.8½; Philip T. Ruggles, Referee, to Oriental Savings Bank	28,000
134th st., n. s., 177.10½ ft. w. of 5th av., 17.10½x99.11; William Sinclair, Referee, to Sarah B. Hatch	7,500
71st st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; Ira B. Wheeler, Referee, to John H. Rhoades.	3,100

LEASES.

Prince st., No. 183, first floor, 3 years; George B. Smith to Philip J. Braun	$600
24th st., No. 9 West, 5 years, Mary A. Wright to Charles Pfaff	3,600
King st., Nos. 114 and 116; Greenwich st., No. 563; and 105 and 107 Charlton st, 6 years 6 months; Trinity Church to Green T. Sugar Co.	5,000
6th av., e. s., n. of 12th st., 21 years, Mary A. C. Rogers to H. Bunce	550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The following list of property is offered for sale by a non-resident to close up a trust account, viz.: No. 645 Madison av., a first-class four-story high-stoop house, 25 feet wide by 90, and finished two years; never occupied; cabinet work, mirrors, and gas fixtures; located between 59th and 60th sts., and near Central Park. Price has been $80,000; price now, $60,000—possibly better.

No. 34 East 74th st., 20x100; all the modern improvements; four story, high stoop, brown stone: $30,000.

Grand Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.; at a bargain.

No. 106 East 80th st., high stoop, brown stone, three story, 18.4x100; all modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c.; $16,000.

No. 142 East 80th st., corner Lexington av., 19x100, three story, high stoop, brown stone; all improvements: $25,000.

No. 1,323 4th av., next to 86th st., 20x70, four story, high stoop, brown stone; $24,000.

No. 1,325 4th av., south-west corner of 86th st., 22x70, four story, high stoop, brown stone; $35,000.

No. 134 East 112th st., 17x100, three story, high stoop, brown stone; $12,000.

No. 151 East 116th st., 17x80, three story, high stoop, brown stone; $16,000.

No. 335 East 112th st., double tenement, Ohio stone; good of the kind; $15,000.

No. 27 West 127th st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 18.9x100; $18,000.

No. 52 East 128th st., about 23x100, three-story high-stoop cottage: $14,000.

Nos. 60 and 66 East 131st st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, about 17x100; $13,000.

Terms easy. For particulars ask HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE low-priced houses, with possession on or before the 1st of May:

Lex. av., n'r 24th, $15,000. Lex. av., n'r 26th, $15,000

Lex. av., near 40th, 20x50, $22,000

22d st., n'r 6th av.	$23,000	29th st., n'r 4th av.	$20,000
29th st., n'r 8th av.	20,000	30th st., n'r 5th av.	30,000
30th st., n'r Lex. av.	12,300	31st st., n'r B'way.	30,000
33d st., n'r Mad. av.	26,000	34th st., n'r 9th av.	15,000
35th st., n'r P'k av.	23,000	37th st., n'r B'way.	20,000
43d st., n'r B'way.	16,000	43d st., n'r 8th av.	12,500
44th st., n'r 6th av.	22,000	46th st., n'r 5th av.	25,000
48th st., n'r 6th av.	23,000	49th st., n'r 6th av.	......
50th st., n'r Lex. av.	12,500	57th st., n'r Lex. av.	17,000
64th st., n'r Lex. av.	16,000	127th st., n. 5th av.	12,000

130th st., near 5th av., 20x45, $14,000.

For permits and further particulars, apply at our office, No. 3 Pine st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS

Specially called to the four new houses built by Cornelius O'Reilly,

No. 254 Madison av., Nos. 16, 22, and 24 West 40th st. They have been finished with great care in all their details, with thoroughly seasoned materials, having taken two years to complete them. They are offered to cash purchasers at prices to suit the times. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

ATTENTION!!!!!!!—THESE FOUR VALUABLE dwellings are to be sold THIS DAY at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, at auction, without reserve:

No. 15 East 49th st.,
No. 30 West 50th st.,
No. 190 West 10th st., and
No. 446 West 34th st., by

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST., JUST OUT OF 5TH av. and Central Park entrance, a magnificently built, planned, and located, full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, with a superb three-story dining and chamber extension, for sale or to lease, unfurnished, low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 21 WEST 49TH ST., NEAR THE AVENUE.—A very desirable four-story, high-stoop, 22-foot dwelling; if sold immediately can be had at an extreme bargain. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, twenty-one rooms; rent only $2,400. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO CAPITALISTS!!!!!—AN EXCEPTIONALLY desirable well-rented 6th av. store property, near to Broadway and 6th av. junction at 29th st., having fine present and immense prospective value.

For sale low.

Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION,

By order S. H. HURD, Esq.,
Receiver of Third Avenue Savings Bank,
WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Book maps at office RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, 25x60x100 feet, for sale, on 39th st., west of 5th av., at $43,000. Also, same location, a handsome 21 foot, hard-wood finish, frescoed, complete order; owner anxious to sell. Apply to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, one of the finest 6th av. corners, west side, near 23d st., paying a large rental. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale at a bargain, medium-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; terms easy. Apply to owner, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 30.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS, 75 FEET, on best part of 3d av.; good investment; cheap. Inquire of COUTANT, No. 499 3d av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MODERN-BUILT, convenient, and commodious houses in this City; 20x65. Inquire at No. 12 East 45th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

TO LET—$750 PER YEAR—No. 219 ROSS ST., Eastern District; three-story and basement house, twelve rooms; good order; all improvements; fine location, convenient to Ross st. Presbyterian Church; only thirty-five minutes from City Hall Park, New-York. For permit apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. A rare opportunity.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn; all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 405 CLINTON st., near Union st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, nicely furnished and frescoed throughout; fine location; to small family; immediate possession. Call after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT H. PEARSON, OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON BARCLAY AND WARREN STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BARCLAY STREET, No. 29.—The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot 28x114.6 feet, leased from Columbia College, twenty-one years from May 1, 1874, with two renewals; ground rent $1,793 per annum and taxes.

WARREN STREET, No. 45.—The five-story marble-front store and lot 25x75 feet, leased from Trinity Church, twenty-one years from May 1, 1873, with two renewals; ground rent $1,500 per annum and taxes.

Terms of sale, cash.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, } Executors of
CLEMENT J. DESPARD, } Robert H. Pearson.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE

of the

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,

on the

3D AV., CORNER OF 55TH ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction,

on THURSDAY, April 6,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Herman Uhl, Esq., Receiver,

3D AV., SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 55TH ST.

The four-story Nova Scotia stone front building and lots situate on the south-westerly corner of 3d av. and 55th st., and formerly occupied by the German Up-town Savings Bank. The lots, have a frontage of 49.7 feet on 3d av., and 95 feet on 55th st. Sale absolute, by order of the Receiver. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. MAN & PARSONS, Attorneys.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN N. L. GRIFFEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned assignee of said bankrupt's estate, will offer for sale by public auction, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the unexpired term held by said assignee in three leases of premises, contiguous to each other, situate at the south-east corner of 38th street and 6th avenue, in this City, being about 60 feet fronting 6th avenue and 75 feet fronting 38th street. The premises comprise 3 stores on Sixth avenue and 1 store on 38th street, while the upper part of the premises consists of six several flats, having separate entrances to each flat. The three leases respectively expire on the 1st of May, 1881, and are subject to an aggregate ground rental of $9,500 per annum. The present gross rental received by the assignee from said premises (which are let to good paying tenants) is over $13,000 per annum, but by agreement with the tenants this amount will be reduced by about $1,200 per annum from 1st May next. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers or the undersigned.

NICHOLAS D. HURDER, Assignee,
No. 99 Murray street, New-York City.

mh23-1aw3wTh*

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTH AV.—JAS. M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, at 12 M. on TUESDAY, April 4, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of court, on foreclosure, the elegant four-story brown-stone house and lot, on 5th av., next to southerly corner of 86th st., opposite Central Park. Sale positive; chance for a bargain. For maps and information apply to TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, AT 12 M., AT SALES-ROOM—House and lot, south side of 104th st., 200 feet west of 2d av., 25x100; nice frame dwelling and extension; Croton and sewer. Particulars at No. 9 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND THREE AND A HALF acres of excellent land, situated in one of the healthiest and most delightful villages in Dutchess County, two and a half miles east of the Hudson River and railway station; the house is modern built, of concrete, with slate roof, is in excellent order, and adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence; garden unsurpassed, and the entire plot very productive; good schools and churches in the neighborhood; price, $7,500, or $5,500 for the house and garden-plot; a large portion of the purchase money may remain on the property. Address Post Office Box No. 1,158, New-York.

AT PELHAM MANOR—EXCELLENT HOUSES, (New-England style,) fitted with every convenience, for sale, with handsome grounds, at $3,500 to $12,000; churches, schools, and service to all family needs on the premises; also, has two steam routes for City, with forty trains daily; locality healthful and delightful. Pictures and excursions (gratis) from Corporation. Agents. STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUNTINGTON, Long Island, a furnished house, suitable for country residence, with or without carriage-house and stables. Also, beautiful building sites, commanding fine view of Long Island Sound, with water front on Oyster Bay Harbor, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Apply to WM. J. YOUNGS, No. 206 Broadway, New-York, or D. K. YOUNGS, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A FINE residence, with stable and one and one-third acres of land; all modern improvements; unincumbered; about ten minutes' walk from depot; price $20,000; would exchange for improved property in this City, same value. Address Box 3,705 New-York Post Office.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

SCARBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON, AT DEPOT.—A country place, containing about fourteen acres; house, grounds, and outbuildings in perfect order; a good gardener in charge. Inquire of Gen. A. S. WEBB, Executor, No. 15 Lexington av.

FOR SALE AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—A FURnished cottage, ten rooms; grounds 75x210; bargain to prompt buyer; terms to suit.

D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., containing 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; stable; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent, $1,000 a year.

F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop, fourteen rooms, 49th st., near Broadway, $1,300; 36th st., near Broadway, $1,400; four-story, high-stoop, above 34th st., near 6th av., $2,000; 53d st., near Broadway, well furnished, $150 a month. EDMUND H. MARTINE, 1,301 Broadway; near 35th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant.

Apply to S. CABOT, No. 85 Beaver st.

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE YEAR—a handsome country seat, overlooking the Hudson, sixteen miles from New-York; completely furnished, all modern city conveniences. Apply at Room No. 28 No. 145 Broadway.

AT CARMANSVILLE, 152D ST., SEVERAL small houses, with stables attached, to rent, very low; also, on 161st st., (Knapp cottages,) near 10th av.; rent, $600 per year. Apply to

J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.

TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

TO LET FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS CORner house, on 5th av., near 14th st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and three-story extension, about 18x40 feet; all in good order.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, for season or year, several modern houses, with fine grounds of from one to five acres; near schools, churches, and depot; from $500 to $4,000 per annum. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

LARGE MANSION, STABLE, AND FOUR-TEEN lots of ground to rent on the Grand Boulevard, between 142d and 143d sts. Rent $800 per year. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

ELEGANT RESIDENCES AND NEAT COT-TAGES—Furnished and unfurnished, at Morristown, Madison, and Summit, to let, for sale, or exchange.

J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone, twenty foot, to rent reasonably, on 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in perfect order. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—107 HOUSES IN this vicinity, for rent, furnished, unfurnished; season, year, cozy cottages; handsome residences. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PLACES IN STAMford to let or for sale; $22,000 to $28,000, according to land taken; owner, P. G. HUBERT, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT PRIVATE DWELLING, NEAR Fifth avenue entrance to the Park; cabinet finish, mirrors; bay window on second story; rent very low.

ZITTEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET—A FOUR-STORY English-basement brown-stone house, 20x60x100, in East 31st st., near Madison av.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET—LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 109 Bank st., No. 163 Charles st., No. 774 Greenwich st.; modern improvements; good yards. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

TARRYTOWN.—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for the season; plenty of fruit; barn; rent moderate; will retain one room and board, if agreeable. Address Box No. 3, Tarrytown Post Office, N. Y.

TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Agents, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house in 55th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; rent $1,400. Address W. N., Box No. 502 Post Office.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE BUILDING NO. 124 PEARL st., running through to Water st.; four-stories on Pearl st. and five on Water st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

NO. 115 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Parlors, basements, and two rooms on third floor, to a family of adults. Call from 1 to 5.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 341 WEST 18TH st., with rooms on third floor; good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.

KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., MODERN house within four minutes' walk of Midland Depot and ten minutes' walk of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot; lot 100 feet front by 260 deep; improved garden, fruit, and lawn; house has cellar under all; ten rooms, finished in the most comfortable manner; never been occupied but by the family who now live in it; everything in good order; rent $600. Inquire of EDWARD G. WARD, with Diossy & Co., No. 86 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, the residence of the late Robert Mead, at Greenwich, Conn., near churches; two acres in lawn and garden; abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good stable on premises; location one of the finest in Greenwich, a view of the Sound for many miles; ten minutes' from depot; twelve trains daily from New-York. Apply to

THOS. G. RITCH,
No. 271 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., five minutes from Maplewood Station; double house; good style; ten rooms, exclusive of kitchen, laundry, and bath-room; situation healthful and attractive; two acres, with stable; rent, $500; three years if desired; more land if needed. Can be seen on application to THOMAS C. BAKER, Maplewood, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. E. N. MILLER, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, large double house, all conveniences, and two and a half acres of land; also, stable; the property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

TO LET.—AT BRONX DALE, WESTCHESTER County, the elegant mansion house lately occupied by Pierre Lorillard, Esq., deceased, situated on the Bronx River. It contains about twenty-three rooms; has all modern improvements, &c. It has eighteen acres of land, and is well adapted for a boarding-house or charitable institution. W. N. GRISWOLD,

No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE-stone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE

Nos. 126, 128, 130, East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for house-keeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON THE HARLEM RIVER.—To rent, fully furnished, a gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c., with nine acres of land in lawn, fruit, and vegetables; carriage, ice, and green-houses, and within nine hundred feet of depot; rent low to a desirable tenant. Also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

LEXINGTON AV.—IN THAT DESIRABLE BLOCK between 40th and 41st sts., a choice four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, medium-size, elegantly and fully furnished; rent very low.

Offices—No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Small house, No. 310 West 35th st., per month...	$65
Large house, No. 117 West 39th st., per year......	1,300
Large house, No. 114 East 51st st., per year......	1,000
French flat, No. 951, 6th av., per year............	1,100

And many others. Apply to

J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York, unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741, New-York.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOcated and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low.

Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 42D ST., FULLY AND elegantly furnished; will be rented for one or more years to a strictly private family. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

CHEAPEST RENT FOR A FURNISHED HOUSE in the City, No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway; four lines of cars and Elevated Railway. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway or 41 East 22d st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house No. 150 2d av., near 10th st. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant.

WARREN A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, on 57th st., near Madison av.; will rent low to a responsible tenant. Address M. B. T., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—AT CRESSKILL, N. J., NEAR DEPOT, good house, eight rooms, stable, and four acres. Inquire at Relief Fire Company, No. 149 Broadway. Rent, $250.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS
No. 4 WALL ST.,
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,
Nos. 17, 19, 21, AND 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 AND 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,

ALL NEAR WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 71 BROADWAY.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE OFFICES

Now Occupied by the

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.

WELL SUITED FOR A

LARGE CORPORATION,

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.

ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.

APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

LARGE AND WELL LIGHTED OFFICES TO LET,

IN BUILDING NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD ST.,
FOUR DOORS SOUTH OF EXCHANGE PLACE.

APPLY TO H. H. CAMMANN,
NO. 25 PINE ST.

NO. 11 BROAD ST., OPPOSITE STOCK EXCHANGE.—Fine front office on street floor, 16x70 feet, with good fixtures, to rent; also others in same building, suitable for brokers. Fourth floor, front, large office newly painted, with fine light, well adapted for an architect, at a low figure. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall st.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

BROADWAY AND DEY ST.—Two or three first-class offices, suitable for lawyers, to be underlet from May 1. Apply at Room No. 20, or by mail to Post Office Box No. 787.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, ON VERY favorable terms, desirable stores and basements in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 23d st. and 4th av. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUDing store, No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

STORE TO LET.—VERY PROMINENT CORNER; up-town, on Broadway; low rent. Apply at drug store, corner Broadway and 34th st.

SEVERAL FINE STORES ON 8TH AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts., and rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st.

G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR 18TH st.; large and very desirable.

T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 15 East 35th st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,

has one of her finest suites to offer, ready for occupancy, and can now make arrangements with parties for the ensuing year.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location, including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis would like to make arrangements to rent her second floor, with or without board, for the Summer, or permanently.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen can be accommodated with a handsomely-furnished second floor, private bath, &c., with or without board; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH SECOND-STORY room and bedroom, also extension; Southern exposure; very moderate price to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH ST.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen, or family of adults, can obtain desirable rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; reference.

PLEASANT ROOMS, JUST VACATED, with board; other rooms next week. No. 33 West 27th st., near Broadway.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with private table; desirable for a family or party of gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 22D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board; second floor, front; reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with Board.—Handsome rooms on second floor, for a family or party of gentlemen; reference.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED — LARGE room, with board. References given and required. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front; also, rooms for gentlemen, with an excellent table.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

$80.—**BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY** father and adult son (away during the day) in private American family owning their own house; between Central Park and 42d st., and near 5th av., preferred; terms, $80 per month; prompt pay, and permanent if suited; reference unexceptionable. Address CHRISTIAN HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WANT A PLEASant room and closets, with board; terms, $6 apiece; location, from 13th to 18th sts., near 6th or 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address S., Mercantile Library, New-York.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; will furnish their own room, except carpet; terms not to exceed $12 or $13 per week; private Christian family preferred. Address E. B., Post Office Box No. 4,567.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS; front room and bedroom; price, $28 per week. Address HOME, Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF RETIRED HABITS wishes a room, with board, in a Catholic family, strictly private. Address Post Office Box No. 1,364.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY PREFERRED.—A third floor, unfurnished, with all conveniences, board for a gentleman, wife, three children under five, and nurse; location free from objections; possession April 5; full particulars or not noticed. Address JAMES, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., and near a fine French restaurant, will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PAR-lor floor, with private bath and closet; also, single room to let to gentlemen, without board, in private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED ROOM to let, to gentlemen; sunny exposure; very pleasant, nice neighborhood; private family. No. 33 East 29th st.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished or unfurnished; house contains all modern improvements; location good. Apply at No. 151 East 27th st.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR three persons on the Hudson, east side, at or below Dobb's Ferry. Also, accommodations for two horses. Address E. R. T., Post Office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

United States Hotel.

42D ST.,
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVS.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This elegant fire-proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia, will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates. P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

KITSELL HOUSE, NOS. 38, 40, 42, AND 44 West 14th st; rooms with board, permanent or transient; house and accommodations first-class.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of Royal Society, will give her marvelous séance in the light this (Thursday) evening, at the elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 o'clock.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL ADminister the rite of confirmation in the Church of Our Saviour, 39th st., near 3d av., this evening at 7:30. All who are interested in the welfare of the church are invited.

ELDER EVANS, FROM MT. LEBANON, and a company of Shakers, will take part at the twenty-eighth anniversary of the advent of Modern Spiritualism, in Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 2:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS FOR LADIES.

GUIDE TO NEEDLE-WORK, plain and fancy, embracing instructions for cutting and making underclothing, and in embroidery and Berlin work. Illustrated with 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

LADY'S BOOK OF CROCHET AND KNITTING contains several hundred new formulas in these employments. Price, 50 cents. For sale, at retail, by all dealers in books and trimmings. At wholesale by New-England News Company, Boston; and American News Company, New-York; or mailed, on receipt of price, by J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 68 Devonshire st., Boston.

SHOW CASES.

BALL, BLACK & CO. HAVE FOR SALE two upright show cases, each 7 feet wide, 4½ feet high, and 3 feet deep, and one case 4½ feet wide, 5 feet high, and 2¼ deep; as they must be removed at once, they will be sold at a **VERY LOW** price.

They are French plate glass and plated frames.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND PRINCE ST.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HOUSE, UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished, wanted in a good location; board of owner and family in place of rent; to have the privilege of taking other boarders (for City.) Address A. BRISSON, No. 138 West 43d st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A full-size house to lease, between 14th and 53d sts., 6th and Madison avs.; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address, stating location, size, and price, Box No. 3,509 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED FLAT; TERMS must be reasonable. Address V., No. 156 West 46th st.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

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ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

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THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL

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PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 23D ST.

Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.

Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.

SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy, BRASS,

BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents. FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, April 4, souvenir programmes, and first time Wither's new "Brass Waltz."

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO. The last Grand Promenade Concert, previous to the departure of the band for San Francisco, will be given at the

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th st., near 6th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876, at 8.

On this occasion the NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, of which Mr. Gilmore is Musical Director, has kindly consented to appear.

THE FULL BAND AND GRAND CHORUS will unite in several splendid selections.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

The band leaves on Sunday evening, April 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
MATT MORGAN'S IDEAL VAUDEVILLE.
A TREMENDOUS HIT.
STUART ROBSON'S DOUBLE AS CAPT. CROSSTREE
in the burlesque of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and
GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

by a magnificent company. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

POPULAR PRICES.

CHICKERING HALL.

VON BULOW RECITAL.
THIS THURSDAY, AT 2 P. M.,
GRAND CHOPIN MATINEE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31,
LAST EVENING CONCERT.
SCHUBERT-LISZT PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY,
FAREWELL MATINEE AT 2.

Admission, ONE DOLLAR; secured seats, $2; at Schuberth's and No. 114 Broadway.

Chickering pianos used by Von Bülow.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway. Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Immense success of the New Company.

Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Grand olio of sixty brilliant star artists. Matinée to-day at 2.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

ANNIE EVA FAY, the celebrated Spiritual Physical Test Medium, the only medium in the United States indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., will give her Séance in the Light at No. 19 West 24th st., opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, 7:30 P. M. The New-York *Herald* Jan. 25 says: "One of the committee was allowed to hold the Medium, and the manifestation continued as before." Thrilling and Startling Experiments THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THURSDAY, March 30, 1876, at 8 P. M.,
At CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.
HENRY BALLANTINE, ESQ.,
"A Trip Through Interior Persia to St. Petersburgh."
CHARLES HARRIS PHELPS, A. M.,
"Journey from Finland to Persia, Daghestan, and Circassia."
Illustrated with stereopticon views.
ELIAL F. HALL, Recording Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

MAGIC.—A PUPIL AND ASSISTANT OF THE elder Hermann will give instructions in sleight-of-hand and card manipulation on moderate terms. Magical apparatus of every description supplied at much lower rates than at the so-called repositories.

J. S. DE BARRY, No. 89 Fulton st.

MARK TWAIN'S LAST LECTURE.

CHICKERING HALL.

MARK TWAIN will give his last lecture on FRIDAY, at 1:30 P. M., on "Roughing it in the Land of the Big Bonanza." Tickets at Schuberth's, Union square.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECA-TUR RAILROAD.—Without Redemption.—Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois—January Term, A. D. 1876.—ABRAM B. BAYLIS, Trustee, &c., vs. THE PEKIN, LINCOLN AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, Jacob D. Cox, Benjaman S. Prettyman, Samuel C. Beam, Columbus R. Cummings, Peter Weyrich, G. R. Cobleigh, Alfred W. Rodecker, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Reuben Bergstresser, Detrich C. Smith and Frederick Smith, Executors of Ties Smith, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the decree rendered by said court in the above-entitled cause at the term aforesaid, and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in said cause, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of the above-named Circuit Court and District aforesaid, will sell at public sale, without redemption, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, in satisfaction of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, at the north door of the United States Court Building, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, on Friday, the twenty-first day of April, 1876, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. of said day, to wit: At the hour of two o'clock P. M. of said day the following described property, to wit: The Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad, extending from the City of Pekin, Tazewell County, Illinois, through or as near as practicable to the town of Green Valley, Delavan, Lincoln, and Mount Pulaski to the City of Decatur, including all the railways, rights of way, depot grounds, and other tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and other structures, depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, wood-houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops, and all other real or personal estate held, owned, or acquired by the said Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur Railroad Company and embraced in the said deed of trust; also, all franchises connected with or relating to the said railroad or to the construction, maintenance, operation, or use thereof, and all the property, franchises, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise thereunto appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, claim, interest, property, and possession whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said railroad company embraced in the said deed of trust, including the franchise and right to be a corporation. Upon the payment of the amount bid the undersigned will execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed conveying said property absolutely and in fee simple. By the terms of the said decree persons having filed with the undersigned bonds of said Railroad Company are allowed to bid on said property, and in case they become the purchasers thereof for a sum equal to or more than the amount of said decree, they will have the right to have the amount found due them by the report of the Master in this case credited on their said bid; and in case such bid shall be less than the amount of said decree, then they shall be entitled to retain out of said bid a sum equivalent to their pro rata share of the bid on a final distribution thereof after the payment of all costs.—Dated at Springfield, Illinois, this 7th day of March, 1876. JOHN A. JONES, Master in Chancery,

U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District of Illinois.

HAY, GREENE & LITTLER Solicitors for complainant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the matter of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT and LAWRENCE WELLS, Bankrupts.—By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, in the above entitled matter, I will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1876, at 11 A. M. by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 40 Exchange place, all the fixtures and furniture of the counting-house and office of the above named bankrupts.

Dated New-York City, March 24, 1876.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of New-York.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINISHED AND UN-FINISHED Furniture, lumber, veneers, upholstery materials, furniture trucks, also machinery, &c.

S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 13 Bowery,

will sell at public auction

WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock,

the entire machinery and stock of lumber, veneers, furniture, &c., of Alexander Stein, bankrupt, at the factory and wareroom No. 102 Attorney st. Sale in lots to suit the trade.

By order of

M. SCHENKEISEN, Esq.,
Assignee of Alexander Stein.

ROBT. HAYDOCK & BRO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT NO. 6 COLLEGE PLACE,

on THURSDAY, March 30,
French China and Bohemian Table Glass-ware.
Sale commences at 10 A. M.

DECORATED DINNER SETS will be offered at noon.

FINE ARTS.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT ART EXHIBITION AND SALE

At
MINER'S ART GALLERIES, NO. 845 BROADWAY.
CONTINUATION SALE
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, MARCH 30, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK,
of
MR. WM. H. WEBB'S

Collection of fine Enamels on Porcelain, copies from celebrated pictures in the Munich Gallery, rich Bronzes and Japanese Vases.

STATUARY, COMPRISING FULL LIFE-SIZE FIGURE OF VENUS AT HER TOILET, BY PROF. JOHN HALBIG, OF MUNICH.

FULL LIFE-SIZE FIGURE, "THE PERI," BY J. MOZIER, OF ROME.

FULL LIFE-SIZE FIGURE, "THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL," BY J. MOZIER, OF ROME.

MARBLE BUST OF EVE, BY HIRAM POWERS, OF ROME.

MARBLE BUST OF WASHINGTON, BY HIRAM POWERS, OF ROME.

Also,

The Library of Art, containing many rare and valuable Illustrated Books, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer,
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

The programme for the week ending SATURDAY April 1, combining

NOVELTY AND VARIETY,

will be as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY EVENING—THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

The next of the series of legitimate and standard plays will be given on

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, April 3,

and will consist of the beautiful petite drama entitled

TEARS, IDLE TEARS,

in which Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE will appear in an original character, with Sheridan's brilliant comedy of

THE RIVALS,

the cast of which will include the names of Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE and Miss KATE BARTLETT.

A NEW COMEDY DRAMA

of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. R. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted château in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.

SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES

six days in advance at Tyson's
New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL!

LAST NIGHTS OF

JULIUS CÆSAR,

and farewell of the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** This (Thursday) night, 100TH PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. Saturday afternoon and evening, final performances of the grand tragedy.

*** April 10, HENRY V. and GEORGE RIGNOLD. Next week the theatre will be closed.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Every night at 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
SIXTEENTH WEEK of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama,

PIQUE!

A PLAY OF TO-DAY.

PIQUE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. 112th to 120th time and crowded houses. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.

MATINEE of PIQUE SATURDAY at 1:30.

*** Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Messrs. Shook & Palmer

RE-ENGAGEMENT

of the favorite actor,

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,

who will appear MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, by special request, in Marshall's charming comedy, FALSE SHAME. Misses MARIE GORDON, BLANCHE GREY, META BARTLETT, Mrs. FARREN, and Messrs. EDWARD ARNOTT, THEODORE HAMILTON, E. LOVEL, H. B. PHILLIPS, EBEN PLYMPTON, and others, will also appear.

THURSDAY, and for the rest of the week, a great bill—TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE, Mr. Montague in both pieces.

SATURDAY, MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8.
F. S. CHANFRAU
in his great Play,
KIT,
or the
ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

Matinée at 2.
THE BOY ACTOR,
Master
T. W. HANSHEW
in the
TIGER HUNTER.

MARK TWAIN. BROOKLYN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On THURSDAY, March 30, at 1:30 P. M. Only lecture in Brooklyn this season. Tickets at Polles & Chandler's.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.................................Manager

The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

DR. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER THE last Lecture of his course but one, THURSDAY, at 11:30, in Association Hall, on NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—a new lecture.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON ITALY AND ROME,

WITH STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

By Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D.

The second lecture of this new course, will be given THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:45 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner Madison av. and 53d st. Admission, 50 cents.

This lecture begins with Venice—the City of the Sea—and will extend to Florence, thus offering the finest pictures of nature, combined with the best fruits of art, statuary, and architecture.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new; only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at

HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 373 2d av., corner 21st st.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO OR-GANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; catalogues mailed; instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also for rent until rent pays for them as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.

For particulars send for a circular.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A BOOT WHICH SHALL BE REALLY A help and not, as is too often the case, a hindrance to walking—"Waukenphast." This popular style of English shoe for gentlemen.

CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.

Navigation between this City and Albany will be resumed on SATURDAY, April 1, by the magnificent steam-boats of the People's Line, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freight received on Friday morning for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

A.—REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Steamer McMANUS, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

THE HIPPODROME CONVENTION.

ADDRESSES ON VARIOUS TOPICS—A NOVEL DISCUSSION—MR. MOODY'S ANSWERS TO DELEGATES' QUESTIONS—MESSRS. MOODY, ORMISTON, TYNG, LLOYD, AND OSBORNE AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

The Christian Convention held at the Hippodrome yesterday in numbers and general interest proved the most successful meeting yet held in that building. The gathering, as was previously announced, was called to discuss practical subjects of importance to the Church generally. The discussions yesterday, divided as they were into two sessions of two hours each, proved even more interesting than was at first anticipated. In the forenoon the subjects were in each instance introduced by Mr. Moody, and followed by a series of general questions, his answers to which, characterized as they were by sound sense and quaint humor, were frequently greeted with hearty applause and laughter.

The convention was opened by the singing of "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," which was followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Ormiston. After the solo, "Hark! The Voice of Jesus Crying," Rev. Dr. Plummer, of South Carolina, read a portion of the Scriptures, and the congregation sang "Work, for the Night is Coming." Mr. Moody then arose and announced the subject for the forenoon session as "Evangelistic services and how to conduct them," and "Prayer Meetings and how to conduct them." Mr. Moody then spoke as follows: A person once asked me what I meant by "evangelical services," inquiring if all religious services were not evangelical, and also asked what I meant by Gospel preaching, inquiring at the same time if all preaching was not Gospel preaching. To both questions I answered "No; but a good deal of it is." Church-goers know that the services are usually divided into three classes. There is worship to God, which is not preaching. Then there is the teaching, the trying to build up God's work, but still that is not preaching. Lastly, there is the proclaiming of the Gospel by means of the sermon, which is preaching. Now, the question before us to-day is, how can we make the latter work profitable? I answer, we must make it interesting. If the people go to sleep during the services, why, they surely are not profitable nor interesting. Make it a point, however, to make the meetings interesting, and the people will come to church and not go to sleep. If in endeavoring to attain this result one method don't succeed, don't get discouraged, but just try another. The great trouble is, I think, that in many churches there is no life in the services. Now, they have got to have life in them if you would hope to make them successful. Give variety to the meetings. Don't have the same set of speakers all the year round—a prayer from Deacon Jones and some remarks by Brother Smith, and then another prayer from Deacon Brown, and so forth. That would tire out any congregation. Have variety. Have new hymns every once in a while. Why, a new hymn sometimes wakes up a congregation more than any preaching could. If your congregation won't have the Gospel preached to them, just sing it to them. Then, again, when you make a convert, just get him to relate his experiences to the congregation. The great secret of Wesley's success was that he set every convert to work right off. Of course a great many objected to that. They argued that it made the convert spiritually proud. So it does, sometimes, but if they don't go to work they grow spiritually lazy, and I hardly know which of the two is worse. Why, a young convert will wake up a whole town sometimes. I am all the time receiving complaints that special meetings in the country have failed. The conductors find no trouble in getting the people to come to the meetings the first two or three times; but they change ministers so often that they soon preach the people clean out of doors. They have a Baptist the first night, an Episcopalian the next, then a Congregationalist, and then a Presbyterian, until finally, there is no need of having anybody, for in the effort to suit everybody and keep the congregation together, they succeed in exciting party feeling, in suiting nobody, and finally in breaking up the meetings. Then another important thing is that the remarks should always be short and to the point. You know a minister's five minutes is always fifteen, so when you allow five minutes to each speaker they all speak fifteen or twenty, till the meeting that was to have been originally but three-quarters of an hour long lasts two hours or more, and everybody is wearied. There was once a man who used to hold open air meetings in London, who preached and preached and preached until everybody left. When some one attempted to remonstrate and ask why he did it, he answered: "'Twas a pity to stop preaching as long as any one was left to listen." A good many work on that principle now, and as a matter of course accomplish the same result. The way to make the services effective is to have them short and attractive, then the people that come once will come again.

At this point, Mr. Moody having announced that he was ready to answer any question that might be asked, a delegate arose and asked: "Suppose the church is cold, but the pastor is anxious and interested, what would you advise him to do to remedy the difficulty?" Answer—I should advise him to go to work and warm up the church and congregation. You'll never do much if you fold your arms and wait for the whole church to become interested of its own accord.

Q.—Suppose the congregation is alive, but the minister dead? A.—Go on without the minister.

Q.—Suppose there is a difficulty in the church that is hindering its work and yet can't be removed? A.—I never heard of any difficulty in the church which prayer to God would not remove. The difficulty is generally that the world is in the church and engenders contention.

Q.—Is it best to put a test question in the meeting, asking those who are anxious about their souls to rise? A.—I think it is. If a man is to be saved he must take up a cross, and it is sometimes a great cross for a person to confess his anxiety before others. Many are blest in the very act of rising. In my own experience I find that where one person has been converted under the sermon, a hundred have been converted in the inquiry-rooms.

Q.—Suppose the Pastor and many of the congregation are in favor of special meetings, but the trustees of the church object and refuse their assent? A.—I should just pray for the trustees. It is a great mistake to elect unconverted men to church trusteeships. They by and by regulate the church in their own way, and generally regulate the Pastor and most of the respectable congregation out of it.

Q.—If a man says he can become a Christian without either rising to express contrition or going into the inquiry-rooms, can he be converted? A.—Most certainly he can if he is in earnest, but the trouble is most men will not be converted in that way.

Q.—How can you get men on their feet in the meeting to testify that they have become Christians? A.—It all depends upon how the meetings are conducted. If they are cold and stiff, why it would take an earthquake to move the congregation. But if they are, on the other hand, free and social, I think there will be no trouble in getting converts to tell their experience, for they will feel they are at home and among friends.

Q.—Suppose some one in the church has acted in a manner to bring it into disrepute, is it best to subject that one to discipline before beginning the revival services? A.—Most certainly; if he wouldn't become converted I would turn him out, and then begin my work with the remaining ones.

Q.—Suppose the officers of the church wouldn't permit such a course. A.—If I saw that so much of the world had got into the church as to get the best of it, I would organize another. The great trouble is the churches are not careful enough about the character of those whom they admit to membership.

Q.—Suppose the congregation and the Pastor have different methods about the management of the services, how is the difficulty to be remedied. A.—Why, the best way is for the Pastor to go on and make the changes he thinks best. I have seen a Pastor summon the church committee, lay the proposed change before them, and create no end of contention and trouble, whereas, if he had made the change in the first place, without saying anything to anybody, no one would have noticed the innovation.

Q.—Suppose there are two excitements in one place; for instance, a political and a religious contention, that is, drawing the church away from religion, what is the remedy? A.—Well, I don't know much about politics, but what I do dread more than politics is these miserable church fairs; there is nothing that so dissipates the church influence.

Q.—Are people justified in neglecting their own church to talk to those who do not go to church? A.—I say that those who thus try to pursuade people to go to church are not neglecting their church, but are worth any ten of those who regularly attend church, sit in cushioned pews, and do nothing but listen.

Q.—If a person thinks he can preach, but the congregation don't want to listen to him, what is he to do? A.—Well, there are a great many people who have got an idea they can preach but can't, and still more who have the same idea, and can preach only to a certain class. To them I say, if people don't want to hear you go out among the ragged boys on the street, teach them the Gospel, and God will promote you if you are worthy.

Q.—Would you encourage women to conduct evangelical work, or to preach in the pulpit? A.—Well, that is a controverted point, and I will leave it; but I shouldn't care to have my wife going around preaching.

After singing and prayer Mr. Moody briefly spoke on the importance of prayer-meetings, contending that it was in this branch of church work that ministers who were brilliant in the pulpit mostly failed. The way to make prayer-meetings successful was to give them variety, to announce the subjects a week in advance, so as to enable church members to study the subject and prepare themselves to speak briefly on the occasion of the discussion at the meeting. There was much brilliant talent lying latent in the Church that could be utilized if the Pastor went in the right way to secure it.

The first question asked was: Suppose that upon the occasion of such a prayer-meeting as you suggest there should be thirty sisters present and but three brothers, what would you do? To this Mr. Moody quickly replied: I should call it a women's meeting, and let the majority rule.

Q.—What is the object of a prayer-meeting? A.—The edification of those in tribulation.

Q.—Would you advocate the holding of an inquiry meeting after a preaching service? A.—If I were at work among Christians, there would be no need of an inquiry meeting, but if my audience were those for whose salvation I was anxious, I should certainly hold an inquiry meeting after it. I believe in striking while the iron is hot.

Q.—In prayer-meetings do you believe in calling on individuals to pray and speak? A.—I have always advocated open meetings, for, although you sometimes hear what you do not like, you often hear a great many good things you would otherwise lose.

Q.—What would you do with those who persist in coming to meetings late? A.—I should always be on time myself first, and shut out those who came late. You keep them out in the cold ten minutes some Winter night, and I think they will be punctual next time.

Q.—If a man whom you had admonished 100 times to make his remarks short still persisted in speaking at length, what would you do? A.—I would have a bell, and interrupt him in the midst of his remarks, advising him that time was up. Of course, I should hesitate to ring down any one who was in earnest; but it is better to hurt one man's feelings than to destroy the success of the meeting and tire the auditors.

Q.—What should be a man's position when he prays? A.—I'm sure I don't know. I think if a man's heart is all right it don't make much difference if he prays standing, or sitting, or lying down.

Q.—What do you call an interesting meeting, a meeting that is interesting to God or man? A.—I think that any meeting that is interesting to God is interesting to man. But I think, too, that many of our church meetings are an abomination, both to God and man.

Q.—Why do you rule out all questions referring to women's work in churches—because they are controverted? A.—Because it tends to break up a union like this without profit being gained. We have to rule out individual peculiarities and opinion. You know there are some people who are always riding a certain crotchet which they trot out on all occasions, however inopportune.

Q.—Isn't it better that this question of women's relations to church work should break up this convention than divide and break up the church? A.—It is not a question before this convention. If you want to discuss it, you can call a special convention of your own and deal with it there.

After the singing of the solo, "Sowing the seed," the convention adjourned to the afternoon, and the regular noon prayer meeting was held.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

A very large audience gathered at the afternoon session of the convention, filling every available space in the large hall. The proceedings were, however, not quite as lively as in the forenoon, owing to the absence of any questions and answers suggested by the topics discussed. After the usual preliminary exercises, the subject, "Inquiry Meetings—How Shall they be made Part of the Church Service?" was opened by Rev. Dr. Bishop, of Newark, N. J., who was followed, in an eloquent address, by Rev. Dr. Booth, who contended that the difficulty with most pastors was that their sermons were too oratorical and too theoretical. They lacked that throbbing appeal to the listener to come to Christ without which no sermon could be really effective. This being the case, the speaker had grave doubts whether it would not become necessary to revolutionize the present religious system, burn up all the sermons, and preach only from the heart, to the soul of the listener.

After the singing of the hymn "I love to tell the story," Rev. Dr. Floyd addressed the convention, arguing that in his own experience to present to troubled souls an opportunity to visit the Pastor after the services, and to speak with him in relation to salvation, had almost invariably resulted in bringing some wandering soul to Christ. The Church needed to make this system of inquiry a permanent institution. Mr. Moody then briefly spoke, arguing that the minister, in order to bring sinners to Christ, should have Christian friends scattered among the audience to speak kindly to those who were anxious about their souls.

After singing and prayer, the final topic of the day, "Training Young Converts and Lay Preachers," was introduced by Rev. Dr. Stephen Tyng, Jr. The failure of young converts in the past was, he argued, chiefly attributable to the lack of systematic training for work by the Church. There were three distinct departments in this training: First, the training in the Word; second, training in worship; and third, training in the work of the Church. Young converts needed to be instructed in the text of the Word, for having been but just redeemed from spiritual ignorance, they could not be expected to be familiar with the Bible. The first step in their new life should therefore be this training in the Bible. In relation to the training in the worship of God, the speaker contended that the convert should have perfect freedom in talking with his Father, and should receive the encouragement of the Church in his efforts to address the Almighty. As the Church was a body of workers, the speaker argued that the young converts should be trained to take their places in the church's ranks and accomplish their share of its work. It was the Pastor's duty to study the convert's capacities, and to assign him to the duty for which he was best fitted, and not, as was frequently done, where no judgment or discrimination was exercised, try to fit "square blocks in round holes."

After similar addresses by Rev. Drs. Deems and Plummer, Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Nothing but Leaves," which was followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. John Hall. After the singing of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the benediction was pronounced, and the convention adjourned. Many of the delegates attended the evening services.

The programme for to-day's proceedings is as follows: 10 to 11 A. M., "How Shall the Service of Song be Conducted in the Lord's Work?" opened by Mr. Sankey; 11 A. M. to 12 M., Question Drawer, (answering delegates' questions;) 3 to 4 P. M., "How to Get Hold of Non-church Goers;" 4 to 5 P. M., "Our Young Men; What More can we do for Them?" followed by questions and answers on practical work. The admission to the sessions will be by ticket only.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The sale of paintings belonging to Mr. William H. Webb commenced at the Miner Gallery last evening, and will be continued to-night. Following is a list of the principal works sold last evening, with the prices obtained:

"Petition to the Doge," by Becker, $3,200; "The Ruined Gambler," by Geyer, $1,125; "Fruit," by Preyer, $1,450; "Coast Scene," by Hildebrandt, $700; "Arab Scouts," by Schreyer, $1,300; "Message of Love," by Williems, $625; "White Mountains," by Kensett, $825; "The Foundling," by Salentin, $650; "Landscape," by B. C. Koekkoek, $700; "The Convalescent," by Fluggen, $2,500; "Story of the Bull Fight," by Vibert, $1,820; "Interior," by Knarren, $630; "Noonday," by Robbe, $540; "The Visit," by Escosura, $840; "Stable Scene, by Adam, $610; "Interior," by Myerheim, $750; "Lunch at the Inn," by Enhuber, $1,200; "The Vagabond Knights," by Camphausen, $480; "Landscape," by Oswald Achenbach, $550; "Marriage Contract Interrupted," by Fluggen, $660; "Old '76 and Young '48," by Woodville, $600; "First Prayer," by Meyer Von Bremen, $750; "Fruit and Champagne," by J. W. Preyer, $850; "The Sheepfold," by Verboeckhoven, $1,250.

NEW-YORK ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The committee appointed to select paintings and other works of art for the Centennial Exhibition were expected to begin an examination yesterday of the collection in the hands of the New-York State Centennial Board, at their head-quarters, No. 625 Broadway, but they had not been heard from up to a late hour. The examination will probably begin to-day or to-morrow. The collection at the headquarters comprises nearly five hundred works of art, including paintings, water-colors, and statuary, by native and resident artists. A few pictures by artists, owned by residents of the State, have been received and others are expected. Among the gentlemen who have sent liberal contributions from their galleries are Messrs. John Taylor Johnston, Charles Stewart Smith, and Robert Olyphant. While these gentlemen have opened their galleries freely to the State Board, others appear to be reluctant to submit their valuable possessions to the perils of transportation. Mr. W. Whittredge, of the Advisory Committee of the State Board, however, believes that New-York State will be well represented at the Exhibition. The advisability of exhibiting the pictures selected before they are sent to Philadelphia is receiving careful consideration.

THE STEREOTYPE PLATE SALE.

The sale of electrotype and stereotype plates and remainder of editions of publications of James R. Osgood & Co. was continued by the Messrs. Leavitt, at Clinton Hall, yesterday. Among the plates sold were those of Parton's "Words of Washington" for $30; Patmore's poems, two volumes, $100; Miss Prescott's Stories, $50; George B. Prescott's "History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph," $95; Ramsay's "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," $100; Richter's works, three volumes, $225; Rev. F. W. Robertson's works, five volumes, $300; Henry Crabb Robinson's "Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence," two volumes, $550; Sir Walter Scott's works, sixty-five volumes, $7,475.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John L. Hobson, of the late firm of Hodskin, Randall & Hobson, brokers, at No. 14 Broad street. His liabilities are over $110,000, which are distributed among eleven creditors. Duncan, Sherman & Co. have a claim of $95,998 29 for advances on merchandise. Among the creditors are F. Satterthwaite, $4,300, and George G. Hobson, $5,200.

Van Dyke & Downs, sewing-machine cabinetmakers, at the corner of First avenue and Thirty-second street, have gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities, both individual and copartnership, amount to $70,000, and their assets are estimated at $13,250. Thirty-one workmen have claims amounting to $650, and there are sixty-one creditors in all.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

THE FERRY-BOAT FULTON RUN INTO BY A PILOT-BOAT.

A serious collision occurred in the East River yesterday, about 1:30 P. M., between the Fulton Ferry boat Fulton and pilot-boat No. 11, in which several persons were more or less injured. The ferry-boat was on her way from New-York to Brooklyn and was just entering the slip on the Brooklyn side when the collision occurred. Ira Smith, the pilot in charge of the Fulton, had just rung the bell to stop the engines in order to allow the boat to slow up before entering the slip when he saw the pilot-boat coming directly toward him under full sail. He blew the warning whistle, but the pilot-boat kept on its course and struck the ferry-boat near the stern, at the extreme end of the gentlemen's cabin. The bow of the pilot-boat went through the side of the cabin of the ferry-boat, tearing away a large part of the planking, splitting the roof, and smashing three windows. The damage to the Fulton is estimated at about $700. The pilot-boat fared even worse, her damage being estimated at $1,000. She was towed back to the dry dock for repairs, and the Fulton was taken to the company's dock at Atlantic Ferry. There was much consternation among the passengers, those in the ladies' cabin, on the opposite side of the boat, being terribly frightened. The boat being near the slip, most of the passengers in the gentlemen's cabin had gone forward to the bow of the boat. Consequently no one was seriously injured. John Martin, of No. 361 Clinton avenue, was knocked down and rendered senseless. He was taken to a neighboring drug store by a policeman, where it was ascertained that he had sustained three severe scalp wounds. These were dressed, and Mr. Martin was assisted home. Another man, apparently about thirty-five years old, entered the same store, and said he was hurt in the shoulder. The clerk not being a surgeon, could not tell how serious his injuries were, but thought his shoulder was dislocated. All those who saw the accident entirely exonerate Capt. Smith, pilot of the Fulton, from blame.

THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOMES

AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE BRANCH HOME NEAR HAMPTON, VA.—SPEECHES BY SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT, GEN. SHERMAN, AND OTHERS.

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, consisting of Hon. A. C. Taft, Secretary of War; Chief Justice Waite, Gen. Butler, Gen. Negley, Gen. Cavender, Judge Bond, Gov. Smyth, Hon. Mr. Gunckel, and Dr. Walcott, arrived at Fortress Monroe last Sunday morning by the steamer Lady of the Lake, from Washington, on a visit to the Southern branch, near Hampton. They were accompanied by Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Terry, of Virginia; Representatives Thornburgh, Wheeler, and Townsend, of the Appropriation Committee; Gov. Austin, of Minnesota; Frank Moulton, of New-York, and others, many of them being accompanied by their wives and lady friends. They were met at the wharf by Gen. William F. Barry and staff, and Capt. Woodfin, Governor of the Home, and took carriages and drove into the fort to witness Sunday morning inspection. The five companies of artillery stationed at the post were paraded for inspection, and Gen. Barry, Gen. Sherman, and the Secretary of War proceeded to inspect the troops. This was new business to Secretary Taft, who observed all that was going on with keen interest as the details were explained by Gens. Barry and Sherman. In passing down the line Gen. Sherman asked Gen. Barry the name of a certain company. He replied, "Company A, Third Artillery," when Gen. Sherman remarked, "Why, Barry, that's my old company. I was a First Lieutenant in Company A, Third Artillery, but it is a long time ago." As he passed down the line he recognized two or three of the old soldiers who had served with him in the almost forgotten past, whom he shook warmly by the hand, and to whom he addressed words of encouragement and cheer. Some of the soldiers marched with him "down to the sea," and he was particularly glad to meet them and shake them by the hand. The party returned to their carriages and drove to the Soldiers' Home, about three miles distant, Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War taking seats in Gen. Barry's carriage, who remained with them the entire day.

On arriving at the Home a salute was fired, while the veterans, about four hundred strong, headed by the Home band, were drawn up in line to receive their guests. The party passed into the building and proceeded to inspect the offices, library, reading-room, kitchen, dining-room, hospital, &c., closing with the theatre building. They then strolled through the green-house, after which they repaired to the Governor's house, where an hour was pleasantly passed in conversation. Gen. Butler stated that the total number of inmates in the homes at Dayton, Milwaukee, Augusta, and Hampton was over six thousand five hundred. Of this number, over two-thirds were foreigners. About two-thirds of the foreign element were Irish, and the other third Germans, English, and Scotch, with a few Scandinavians and Italians. Great care was taken that the pensions of the inmates should not be foolishly squandered, and the managers exercised a healthful supervision over them at all times. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, President of the Hampton Normal School for Colored Students, and Gen. J. F. B. Marshall, business manager, then called and invited the party to visit the school and hear the students sing. It was at once accepted, and taking small boats they were soon in "Virginia Hall," where some three hundred students were assembled, who at once struck up one of their plantation melodies and gave some five or six of their best selections, with which the audience were highly pleased. Gen. Armstrong then introduced the Secretary of War, who said:

"My friends, I cannot resist the invitation to say a word to you on this very pleasant occasion. I am very glad of the opportunity to visit this school, and see for myself its practical workings. No one who feels an interest in the institutions of our country can look around on scenes like this without joy. You must acquire and obtain a practical education, because there is no permanency to liberty without it. There is no ground for liberty but in education. Here is the beginning and the end. To acquire and impart knowledge, to acquire and impart education, is the highest office of man. This is a source of power and an evidence of your elevation. Be respectful of liberty, now and forever."

Gen. Sherman was next introduced, and stepped forward in his quick way, and said: "I will not talk to you boys. I will talk to these girls. I am sure it gives me great pleasure to meet the faces of so many bright and promising pupils. Now you are free to do as you like. You are free to pick out your own husbands. Be a little careful, that's all. I have been delighted in listening to the sweet sounds of your voices to-day. God seems to have given you sweeter voices than your white sisters. You are here for the purpose of acquiring an education. A great responsibility devolves upon you, for on you, in a great measure, depends the education of the millions of your race throughout the South, and if you will be true to your trust and to the teachings you have learned here, I am sure you will not disappoint the expectations of your friends."

Speeches were also made by Gen. Terry, of Virginia, a member of the Appropriation Committee; Representative Townsend, of New-York; and Gen. Butler. The party then returned to Governor Woodfin's house, and after dinner proceeded to the Home, where more speeches followed. Among others, Gen. Martindale made a brief speech, closing by expressing the hope that "the day was not far distant when the Government of the United States would provide a home for the disabled soldiers, no matter whether they wore the blue or the gray," which was greeted with hearty applause by the audience. During the visit the members of the Appropriation Committee examined the books and accounts of the Home and found them correct. The institution has now 525 inmates, and is conducted with economy and ability by Capt. P. F. Woodfin, the present Governor.

PAINE BEATEN AT PIGEON SHOOTING.

Messrs. Paine and Gildersleeve shot two pigeon matches yesterday at Dexter Park for $100 a side and thirty birds to each match. The matches were made at twenty-one and twenty-five yards, and in each case Gildersleeve was allowed to use both barrels to Paine's one barrel. An excellent lot of birds was furnished, and their strong, rapid flights, in conjunction with the heavy wind blowing straight away from the shooter, kept the scores down to low figures. In the first match Paine led from the start. In the second match Gildersleeve was allowed to shoot the second barrel at a grounded bird. On the twenty-ninth round the men were even. Paine missed his thirtieth bird, and Gildersleeve grounded his bird with his first barrel, and taking him for dead did not discharge his second barrel. He had hardly sheltered his gun when the bird flew beyond bounds. The result was a draw, and each man shot three birds to decide the match. Gildersleeve won. Appended are summaries of the two matches:

DEXTER PARK, Long Island, March 29, 1876.—Pigeon match, 30 single birds, $100 a side, between Messrs. Paine and Gildersleeve. Conditions—21 yards rise, 80 yards bounds; Gildersleeve to shoot two barrels, and Paine one barrel; Long Island rules to govern.

Paine—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1—Total killed, 23.

Gildersleeve—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1*, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1*, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1*, 0, 1, 1, 1—Total killed, 22.

DEXTER PARK, Long Island, March 29, 1876.—Same conditions as above, except that the birds were shot at 25 yards rise, and that Gildersleeve was allowed to shoot his second barrel at grounded birds.

Paine—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Total killed, 20.

Gildersleeve—1, 1, 1*, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1*, 0, 1, 1, 1*, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0—Total killed, 20.

*Killed with second barrel.

Messrs. Paine and Gildersleeve shot off the draw, and the latter won, as follows: Paine, 0, 1, 1—2; Gildersleeve, 1, 1, 1—3.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two thousand five hundred cigars were seized yesterday, on the City of Merida, from Havana.

Two dollars has been received at THE TIMES office from "N. E. G.," for John McCarthy, of No. 347 East Sixtieth st.

The steam-ship Algeria, of the Cunard Line, landed forty-four steerage passengers at the company's docks, in Jersey City, yesterday.

An informal reception will be given by the New-York Press Club this evening. The programme for the occasion is of an artistic, musical, and literary character.

Surrogate Van Schaick has been greatly benefited by his visit to the South and will soon return to this City, prepared to apply himself with renewed vigor to the performance of his official duties.

During an altercation yesterday afternoon, at Beekman and Front streets, Robert Sterritt, of No. 117 Third street, Brooklyn, had his jaw broken by John McLaughlin, who escaped. Sterritt was cared for at the Chambers Street Hospital.

There was a meeting of the North Atlantic Steam-ship Conference yesterday morning, at No. 29 Broadway, for the purpose of regulating freights. The proceedings were kept private, but it was rumored that the passenger rates from Europe were to be advanced.

The paintings belonging to the estate of the late William T. Blodgett are to be sold by auction next month. The collection is a very valuable one, comprising about eighty pictures, among which are Mr. Church's "Heart of the Andes," and several of Rosa Bonheur's and Jules Dupré's most important works.

Edward McGrath, aged thirty-four, of No. 225 West Twenty-seventh street, entered the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station last evening, suffering from several severe stab-wounds on both hands and wrists, which he stated had been inflicted by his wife during a quarrel at their residence. McGrath's wounds were dressed by Police Surgeon Satterlee, and he went home.

A deputation of the New-York Liquor-dealer's Association requested the Mayor yesterday to appoint ex-Assemblyman John Keenan, the President of their organization, as one of the Excise Commissioners. The Mayor said he would give the request due consideration. Among the new candidates are Major Noah, an attaché of the Corporation Attorney's office, Joseph Blumenthal, and George W. Morton.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund authorized the Controller yesterday to sell the franchise of the ferry from the foot of Grand street, East River, to Grand street, Brooklyn, for a term of ten years. The Commissioners also directed the Controller to cause a schedule to be made of all real estate owned by the City, whether occupied or not, and to have 500 copies of the same printed in pamphlet form.

The funerals of Peter W. Schuyler and Mrs. Schuyler, the latter of whom committed suicide by shooting herself on Sunday evening last, took place from their late residence at No. 452 Grand street yesterday afternoon. The services, which were attended by a large number of friends, were performed by Rev. Mr. Hapler, of the Market Street Presbyterian Church. Delegations from the Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., and from the Caulkers' Association were present.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday morning, a report was made by Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the Landscape Architect, stating that the fears expressed by the Board of Health that dumping the refuse from the bottom of the lakes would cause malaria were groundless, as the substance was simply sand and excavations from the surrounding banks, and quite different from the deposit found in the bottom of mill ponds. Lime was being deposited with the refuse, which would thoroughly and rapidly decompose it.

William T. Blodgett's celebrated collection of paintings, and W. W. Story's marble statue of "Semiramis," will be sold at auction in this City on April 27. Among the celebrated artists represented in this collection are Andreas and Oswald Achenbach, Rosa Bonheur, Bouguereau, Boughton, Boutibonne, Couture, Constable, Church, Decamps, Diaz, Jules Dupre, Fromentin, Edward Frère, Gérome, Guerault, Hunt, Hall, Kensett, Landelle, Lambinet, Meissonnier, Merle, Paul Meyerheim, May, Peralta, Peale, Plassan, Rousseau, Richards, Schreyer, Troyon, Gerard Terburg, Tilton, Villegas, Vautier, Valles, Ziem.

The weekly meeting of the Woman's Centennial Union was held yesterday at Chickering Hall. It was well attended, Mrs. George W. Cullum presiding. No new enterprises were undertaken, but reports were read from those suggested at the last meeting. The first of the series of eight lectures to interest the working women of the City in the Centennial was given last Monday evening, at Cooper Institute, and 1,900 women were present. It is hoped that the rest of the series will be equally successful. The lecture by Bret Harte on "The Argonauts of '49" will be delivered on April 11, and the ball of 1876 will be at the Academy of Music April 25. A favorable account was given of the finances.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn *Times* has been sued by John W. Keely, a canal-boat Captain, for libel for publishing an article charging him with brutal treatment of some women. The damages are laid at $10,000.

Superintendent Campbell yesterday telegraphed to every Police Captain in the city, instructing them to caution their commands that any neglect on their part to enforce the kite-flying ordinance would be considered a gross neglect of duty and dealt with accordingly.

James Ryan, the sugar speculator, who was stabbed on board of a schooner at the foot of Pacific street a week ago, by a seaman named Cornwell, was yesterday reported to be dying at the St. Peter's Hospital. Cornwell is in Raymond Street Jail, awaiting the result of Ryan's injuries.

Judge Gilbert appointed a commission yesterday to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Mrs. Eliza C. Treadwell, widow of Seabury Treadwell. The petition for the inquiry was filed by her son, who says that his mother has an income of $10,000 a year, which she is not capable of taking care of.

Detective Folk left Brooklyn yesterday to assist Detective Corwin in the search for D. P. Rogers, the missing Fulton Bank robber. A telegram was yesterday received by Superintendent Campbell, from some friends of Rogers in Augusta, Ga., stating that they had received a package of money from him for his wife, and asking what they should do with it. The Superintendent telegraphed back to send it to the Fulton Bank.

Edward Brady and Michael Mullady, who were arrested about a year ago by United States Marshal Harlow, for maintaining an illicit distillery at the foot of Gold street, were brought to trial yesterday before United States Marshal Benedict, and pleaded guilty. They were each sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,000. The trial of John Biddeford, who was arrested in August last on a similar charge, was postponed to Monday next. He was tried in August last but the jury failed to agree.

Austin D. Moore, whose wife procured a divorce last Fall, on the ground of adultery, accompanied with alimony at the rate of $2,500 per annum, and who subsequently made an assignment of all his income derived from $100,000 worth of property, to ex-Judge Dikeman, has brought suit to set aside the assignment, power of attorney, &c., on the ground that they were invalid and obtained by undue influence. Last Saturday his counsel applied to Judge McCue for an injunction to restrain ex-Judge Dikeman from further action as assignee. The Judge reserved his decision.

The owners of the steam-ship Cornwall, which was seized on Monday last at the foot of Burling slip by the owners of the brig Daphne, which was run into and badly injured by the steam-ship Great Western, on Thursday last, off Sandy Hook, yesterday gave bonds in the sum of $25,000, and the vessel was released. The bonds were filed in the office of United States Marshal Harlow, in Brooklyn, where the vessel was originally libeled. The Great Western having run ashore during the gale on Saturday last, the owners of the Daphne seized the Cornwall which belongs to the same line.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Common Council of Orange organized Tuesday night. Mayor Egner in his annual message announced the liabilities of the city at $268,000 and resources at $246,826 88. The real and personal property in the city is valued at $5,332,661. The appropriations for last year were $140,782 60.

Mr. Charles H. Miller, aged twenty-one years, residing in Hoboken, and formerly engaged in the stationery business at No. 47 Liberty street, New-York, has been missing since Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at which time he left his store. His father is President of the Hoboken Common Council.

Frederick Chevalier, a laborer, was engaged in digging a well yesterday on the premises of Samuel R. Lyms, Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, when the breaking of a board precipitated him to the bottom and his skull was badly fractured. He was taken to his residence and medical attendance summoned, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained.

George Miller, a rag-picker, sixty years old, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence, on Waverly avenue, in Greenville. Miller was formerly in good circumstances in Germany, but became engaged in the Revolution of 1848 and was obliged to flee. He became dissipated, and went from bad to worse, until he was reduced to the lowest extreme of poverty.

The boiler explosion in H. Sauerbier & Son's factory in Newark Tuesday afternoon continues an exciting topic of conversation. The announcement of the death of Jacob R. Kulp was permature, for after being taken out of the ruins, animation was restored and some hopes of his recovery are entertained. It is feared that the injuries sustained by George Denner, the blacksmith, will prove fatal, as he now lies in a precarious condition. The number of employes injured was twelve, most of them very seriously. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. The authorities intend to make a thorough investigation.

An affray, which lasted about an hour, but was not attended with any serious results, occurred Tuesday afternoon between a gang of Italian and another of Irish laborers at work on the Pennsylvania Railroad near New-Brunswick. The disturbance originated from the fact that the Italians agreed to work for $1 a day when the Irish demanded $1 50. An Italian raised his pick to strike an Irish laborer, when the latter struck him on the head with a shovel and knocked him down. Some one threw a stone, which struck another Italian on the head and felled him to the ground. After which the Italians retreated to their quarters, and the trouble was at an end.

William H. Noble and a child seven years of age, named Ann Curtis, were blown overboard from a canal-boat lying off Stearns' Dock, below the Central Railroad docks, yesterday morning. Some men on adjoining boats witnessed the accident, and hurried to their assistance, but were unable to save the child. Noble was taken from the water in an insensible condition, and rolled on a barrel. It was some time before he gave any signs of life, but the efforts to resuscitate him were finally successful. He said that the child had been left in his care a short time ago by her father, who was going to the western part of New-York on business. He and the girl were playing together, and ran up from the cabin on deck, when the force of the wind hurled them both into the water.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a town meeting in New-Rochelle a resolution was offered in favor of appropriating $1,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors who went from New-Rochelle and lost their lives while fighting for the Union. George W. Lloyd offered as an amendment that the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee be inscribed on the monument. In a moment a storm of indignation prevailed, and hands were laid upon the mover to throw him out of the window, but his piteous appeal, "I am wrong; I am wrong! I didn't mean it!" saved him from rough usage.

LONG ISLAND.

The nominations for town officers to be voted for on Tuesday next in the several towns of Queens County have been completed, excepting by the Republicans of Jamaica, who will hold their primary this evening. Following are the nominations for Supervisors: Long Island City, James Bradley, Democrat. Astoria, Robert Burroughs, (no opposition.) Flushing, Thomas S. Willets, Republican; Edward A. Lawrence, Democrat. Hempstead, Valentine Claves, Republican; Ebenezer Kellum, Democrat. North Hempstead, Samuel Willets, Republican; Henry D. Remsen, Democrat. Oyster Bay, George S. Downing, Democrat. Jamaica, John H. Brinckerhoff, Democrat; John J. Rider, Independent, who probably will be indorsed at the Republican primary this evening.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

A very small audience witnessed the Greco-Roman wrestling match in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, near the Bowery, last night, between William J. Austin and Tishler Fernando. Austin is an attaché of Wood's Gymnasium, and Fernando is a French artisan. It was their first public appearance. Considerable rivalry existed between the men, and finally the match of last night was made to wrestle three out of five falls for $250 a side. Austin went into practice under the instruction of Prof. Miller, while Fernando cared for himself. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the match was begun. Messrs. J. Myers and William McClellan acted as umpires, and A. P. Messinger was chosen referee. When the men stripped it was apparent that Fernando was out of condition, while Austin, though a far smaller man, had the great advantage of being hard in flesh and finely trained. On clinching for the first bout, Fernando endeavored to get a back hold on Austin, but the lock was broken by the latter, who tried the same play ineffectually. Fernando then caught Austin behind the neck and threw him over bodily. Austin, however, turned with great agility, and succeeded in placing Fernando in a position where, by the exercise of great strength, he was forced to go down fairly on the carpet, both shoulders and both hips touching. The first fall was given to Austin. After a rest of fifteen minutes time was again called, and on the men coming to the scratch it was noticed that Fernando appeared winded, while Austin was apparently as fresh as when he began. After repeated efforts on both sides to gain the mastery, Austin got a side-lock on his opponent and threw him flat on his back, winning the second fall. When the men entered their dressing-room Fernando was seized with a fit of vomiting, and it was with much difficulty that he was brought to time. Austin perceiving his advantage, forced the wrestling, throwing Fernando repeatedly, and finally turning him over on his back and forcing him down, winning the third fall and the match.

STABBING AFFRAY IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

About a week ago John Grant, of No. 319 Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn, and Matthew Gannon, of No. 221 Conover street, were playing cards in the liquor store of P. Costello, corner of Conover and Reed streets, at about 9 P. M., when they got into a quarrel, and Gannon thrust Grant from the premises. Gannon started for home, and was followed by Grant, who stabbed him three times in the side with a knife. The wounded man was taken to the house of a friend, and the affair was kept from the knowledge of the Police until yesterday, when Gannon's condition became so serious as to alarm his friends, and the affray was reported to Capt. Reilley, of the Twelfth Precinct. Grant was arrested and taken before Justice Delmar, and by him committed to the Raymond Street Jail to await the result of Gannon's injuries, which are considered fatal.

ALLEGED ARSON AT BAY RIDGE.

Mr. Charles A. Fredicker, the occupant of the Sedgwick mansion at Bay Ridge, which was burned on Monday last, was before Fire Marshal Keady yesterday, and by him examined in regard to the origin of the fire. Mr. Fredicker testified that his hired man, Wind, had threatened him with violence, and he had no doubt, from suspicious circumstances which had occurred, that Wind had set the house on fire. He also testified that an attempt had been made to burn the barn eight days before, and that he had extinguished the flames. Charles Wendt, Wilbelmina Hess, and Mary Ann Dooney, employes of Mr. Fredicker, were also examined by Mr. Keady, but he deemed it inexpedient to divulge their testimony until the investigation is concluded.

CENTENNIAL PRIZE COTTON.

MEMPHIS, March 29.—The award of a premium of $1,000 for the best bale of cotton grown in this district, offered by the Memphis Cotton Exchange, for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial, was made to-day to William Taylor, of Lee County, Ark. The competition was very good, there being thirty-two bales presented. The committee state that as regards staple, color, and handling this bale is as near perfection as possible.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Major John V. Dubois, United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. James Hotel.

William D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, is at the New-York Hotel.

Rev. Joseph Stephenson and Rev. James S. Fletcher, of Dublin, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., and Major F. E. Taylor, United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ENCAMPMENT.

The Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States, to be held under the superintendence of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, will commence Wednesday, June 28, and terminate Friday, July 7. The camp will be known as Camp Hopkins, and will be located at Ridley Park, about ten miles from Philadelphia, in close proximity to the Delaware River. The object of the encampment is for the purpose of instruction as well as recreation and pleasure.

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st

THOUSANDS OF CASES Are known where DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has cured piles, ulcers, burns and other skin troubles, when every other remedy has failed. 25 cts.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 29—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 105⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 17⅞.

3 P. M.—Consols, 94 5-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £14,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16 for money, and 94 5-16 for the account. United States Bonds new 5s, 106⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 17½.

FRANKFORT, March 29.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅝.

PARIS, March 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 5,900 bales, of which 5,200 bales are American. Futures 1-32d. dearer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do., do., April and May delivery, at 6 17-32d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firmer; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do., do., May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6 23-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February, (per sail,) at 6 19-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6⅝d.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Lard—Prime Western dull at 63s.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,300 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork, 86s. ₱ bbl. for Prime Mess. Bacon, 53s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d.; do., do., July and August delivery, at 6¾d.

LONDON, March 29—12:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₱ gallon for Standard White.

3 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 5s. Tallow, 47s. 9d.@48s. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Petroleum, 31½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, March 29.—Spanish Gold 224. Exchange dull; on the United States 60 days currency, 11@10½ discount; short sight do., 9½@9 discount; 60 days gold 1½@2 premium; short sight do., 3@3½ premium; on London, 14@14½ premium; on Paris, 1@1½ premium. Sugar dull.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Albert B. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. David Bingham and three children, L. E. Cropsey, G. E. Earnshaw, D. L. Foley, Mrs. H. M. Galliner, W. H. Gutteridge, A. D. Hallaway, Assistant Engineer J. F. Hoffman, United States Navy; A. C. Hopwood, James Pilling, Miss Gracie Rainey, Miss Ina Rainey, Hon. W. A. Richardson, H. M. Williams, T. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Collins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—David Shaw, Julia Stevenson, Fred W. Watkins, Capt. Lonie and wife, E. C. Knox, George Hammond, John Dow, Josef Baruch, Allan Ramsay, James G. Jenkins.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—T. L. McIlvaine, H. A. Thompson, J. H. Smith, wife and three children, M. McMath, J. Lennon and servant, G. B. West, H. E. Amhoff, J. Bennett and wife, Miss J. Bailey, Miss S. Potter, T. Saunders, E. M. Bailey, Mrs. O. A. Speigh, Miss M. Trimmer, F. F. Carrol, E. T. Wallace, J. H. Keil, R. H. Chittenden and son, J. Goff, R. D. Hoyt, G. G. Berry, G. S. Lindsey, J. Burgess, F. Morton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:48 | Sun sets.....6:22 | Moon sets.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate....1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, March 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Regulator, Doane, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Concord, Sherum, Philadelphia, James Hand; Claribel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Aux Cayes and Kingston, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship British King, (Br.,) Rutter, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Orsola, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Lisbon, Portugal, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Sinclair, Cork, Ireland, Snow & Burgess.

Brigs Nellie Clifford, Tapley, Madeira and Las Palmus, Canary Islands, H. W. Loud & Co.; Maria, (Norw.,) Herricksen, Christiana, Norway, Funch, Edye & Co.; Angelia, Evans, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Platt; Emma Deak, (Br.,) Plummer, Williamstadt, Germany, Theo. Foulke.

Schrs. Pointer, Dill, Providence and Bristol, Ferguson & Wood; Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, St. Johns, P. R., Overton & Hawkins; Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi, Texas, J. H. Bower; Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown and Pot Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Harry Emett, (Br.,) Drew, Bridgenater, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley; Sarah Potter, Wall, Philadelphia, Parsons & Loud; Henry P. Havens, Pearce, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Crusade, Mullen, New-Haven, Rackett & Bro.

Sloop Petrel, Jarvis, Newark, N. J., J. B. Gregg.

Barge Cath. Moan, Donahoe, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow March 19 and Moville 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. March 25, lat. 44 44, lon. 50 12, exchanged signals with an American ship bound W., showing signal letters H Q B J.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colombo, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull March 11, and Southampton 14th, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43 and saw no ice; March 28, at midnight, off Fire Island, encountered a severe gale from S. E., with barometer down to 28 80.

Steam-ship Brasnear, Forbes, New-Orleans, March 21, and S. W. Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pioneer, Wakely, Wilmington, N. C., March 26, with naval stores and cotton to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Rajah, (of Liverpool,) Halliday, Calcutta 115 ds., with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros.—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 30, St. Helena Feb. 9, and crossed the equator 25th in lon. 32; had fine weather throughout till March 26; lost the trades in lat. 17 N., lon. 63, and thence had N. W. winds; 28th, lat. 36, lon. 73, had a heavy westerly gale lasting 2 ds.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Bastian, Hoffman & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Aristos, (Norw.,) Kildahl, Amoy Nov. 9, with teas to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 3, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13, St. Helena Feb. 6, and crossed the equator 25th in lon. 33 10.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Puerto Cabello 18 ds., with mdse. to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had fine weather to Bermuda, thence stormy weather, with westerly and easterly gales; March 28, from 9 P. M. to 1 A. M., 20 miles E. from Barnegat, had a strong gale from S. E., veering to S.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos March 18, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. March 28, 20 miles E. from Barnegat, had a very violent gale from S.; 24th, lat. 31, lon. 19, was in company with bark T. K. Welden, steering N.

Bark T. K. Welden, Colson, Cardenas March 16, with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Brodrene, (Norw.,) Boe, Antwerp Jan. 15, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. C. P. Gerrish, (of Lubec,) Armstrong, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. March 26, lat. 36 10, lon. 73, encountered a severe gale from S., in which lost foresail and sustained other damage; 27th, lat. 37 06, lon. 73, passed some spars sticking out of the water, one 15 feet, the other 5 feet above the surface, apparently sustained by something beneath.

Schr. Jas. W. Brown, (of Belfast,) Kane, Cardenas 10 ds., with melado and molasses to Waydell & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. March 22, in the Straits of Florida, in a S. E. gale lasting 24 hours and veering to N. W., had decks swept and water casks stove; 23d, lat. 32 05, lon. 70 31, spoke bark Eliza White, from Matanzas, for Boston, 5 ds. out, from whom obtained water and proceeded; 25th, off Hatteras, in a S. E. gale lasting 18 hours, lost jib; at same time, 1 mile E. from Hatteras Shoal, passed a vessel of about 150 tons bottom up; 28th, off Barnegat, in the evening, in a gale from S. E., lost jib.

Schr. T. A. Stewart, (of Machias,) Libbey, Aguadilla, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to master. March 21, lat. 33, lon. 72, had a gale from S. veering to N. W., lasting 15 hours; received no damage.

Schr. Victor Puig, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa, 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas L. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Shepherd, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros. March 21, lat. 29, lon. 79, in a S. E. gale lasting 15 hours, lost and split sails; 25th, lat. 33, lon. 78, encountered a violent S. E. gale.

Schr. Charles H. Hodgdon, (of Provincetown,) Foster, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. March 28, 11 P. M., 15 miles S. from Barnegat, in a gale from S. E., lost jib and nearly capsized; same day, 3 miles S. E. from Barnegat, passed bark Lorinda, (of Stockton,) steering N. by W.; left in port schrs. S. A. Paine, Mary D. Leach, Raceborse, George Washington, Ella Pressey, and Robert Byron, idg.

Schr. Prescott Haseltine, (of Belfast,) McDonald, Messina 59 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 23; March 23, lat. 34, lon. 74, lost foretopmast in a heavy S. E. gale, lasting 12 hours; 28th, off Barnegat, in a fresh E. wind, carried away jibboom; same day, inside of Sandy Hook, in thick weather, came into collision with the bark Abraham Young, at anchor; damage slight; March 10, no lat., lon. 54, spoke bark Eliza Eveline, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, 37 ds. out; 22d, lat. 32 05, lon. 71, spoke bark Jose D. Bueno, hence for St. Jago.

Schr. North America, (of Halifax,) Joyce, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Earl H. Potter, (of St. George, Me.,) Sheerer, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Donner—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Franklin, Miller, Charleston 7 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tupper & Beattie.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hawkins, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset fresh, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Java, for Liverpool; Royal Minstrel, for London; Cornwall, for Bristol; Andes, for Port au Prince; Regulator, for Charleston; ship Priscilla, for Aberdeen; bark Reindeer, for Demerara; brig Nellie Husted, for Dublin; schr. Jennie B. Gilkey, for Matanzas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 29.—Arr. 28th, steamer George Washington, Whitehead, New-York.

Sld. brig Kate Upham, (Br.) Woodworth, Boston.

HAVANA, March 29.—Arr. 28th, steamers City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; W. G. Hewes, Morgan, Indianola.

Sld. 29th, steamers City of Havana, Phillips, (from New-York,) Progreso, &c.; Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Sld. steamer Lord Clive, Urquhart, Philadelphia.

MATANZAS, March 22.—Sld. bark Senior, (Norw.,) Tennesen, N. of Hatteras.

Arr. 26th, bark Mary Pratt, Savin, London; brig Superior, Clark, New-York; schr. Louisa A. Orr, Orr, Glasgow.

SAGUA, March 25.—Arr. schr. Mattie Holmes, Marshall, Machias.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 29.—Sld. ship Victory, (Br.,) Watson, London.

Spoken, March 11, lat. 66 30, lon. 57 20, bark Monitor, Eaton, Cardiff Jan. 26, for Aspinwall.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 29.—Sld. 18th, Boa Fe; 26th, Derby, Nevada, Fredig, Mary S. Gibson, Gerda, Hassel, Abby Clifford; 29th, Abeona, Gleniffer, Qvos.

Arr. 18th, Ennis; 23d, Felisa, Ana, Putchet; 26th, Iona, Reiduif; 28th, A. S. Davis, Emilio Barabino, Brilliant Star.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The Cunard steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Mouland, from Boston March 18, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning on the way to Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, March 29.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire, Capt. Danre, from New-York March 18, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the way to Havre.

MOVILLE, March 29.—The Allan line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Portland Me., March 18, arr. at this port to-day on her way to Liverpool.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL takes pleasure and pride in presenting a few specimens of the numerous testimonials of cures which he has received in the course of his practice, from well-known gentlemen, whose social standing and high character cannot fail to inspire public confidence.

From Mr. S. B. Close,

No. 100 Duane st.,

To sufferers from Catarrh: At this inclement season, when so many are suffering with Catarrh and throat ailments, to guide them in the right direction for relief seems to be a great duty for all who by their own experience can conscientiously do so. Actuated by this motive, I can honestly recommend Dr. Lighthill to the notice of persons so afflicted. Years ago the Doctor effected a permanent cure in the case of a sister of mine of Catarrh of long standing, which threatened the most serious consequences, and more recently he has treated my case with equally happy results. The Catarrh from which I suffered was so severe as to debilitate my whole system, and since Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting a complete cure, I experience renewed health and vigor.

S. B. CLOSE.

From R. B. Livermore, Esq.,

No. 133 West 47th st.

I am happy to state that Dr. Lighthill effected a radical and complete cure in an aggravated case of Catarrh from which I had suffered for many years, and which had seriously impaired my hearing. Dr. Lighthill removed every vestige of the Catarrh, and restored my hearing to all its former perfection.

R. B. LIVERMORE.

From James Cruikshank, LL.D.,

Secretary of the "American Popular Life Insurance Company," Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the success of Dr. Lighthill in the treatment of deafness as experienced in my own case. When I applied to him for relief I was so deaf that it was necessary to shout into my ear to enable me to hear, and though I had been treated by the best medical talent in the State, I had failed to receive the slightest benefit, but, on the contrary, found myself continually growing worse. Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting a radical cure, restoring my hearing to all its former perfection and acuteness, and I am glad to state that the cure has proved a permanent one. It is my firm conviction that but for Dr. Lighthill's inimitable skill my life would have been rendered wretched and miserable by the horrors of total deafness, and in grateful acknowledgment of my life-long obligation to Dr. Lighthill, and in duty to those afflicted, I desire to give the facts of my case the widest possible publicity.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK.

Residence, No. 206 South Oxford st., Brooklyn.

From His Honor Judge B. H. Bixby,

No. 119 Lexington av., New-York.

I cheerfully furnish my testimony of Dr. Lighthill's skill in the treatment of Catarrh, since he effected a radical and permanent cure in my own case, after some of the most celebrated physicians had signally failed. His method of treatment is so thorough and philosophical that it will commend itself to every sufferer as soon as demonstrated.

B. H. BIXBY

DR. LIGHTHILL receives patients, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his office.

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Promptly repaired by *practical* men.

"How to *stop* leaks effectually and *cheaply*; save re-shingling," a 100 page book *free* if you write *to-day*. Complete materials for *new* roofs, 4½ cents a foot. Dwellings, Mills, and Foundries a *specialty*. Careful estimates *promptly* furnished, and correspondence *invited*. New-York Slate Roofing Company, limited, No. 8 Cedar st., New-York, or No. 49 South Front st., Philadelphia. State where you saw this.

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